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THE DAILY GAZETTE.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE crop reports thus far from all parts of the country are favorable.

IN California the Japanese have set out 300,000 tea plants at Calistoga.

WILMINGTON, Delaware, now employs only female public school teachers.

IN Louisville white boys are applauded for stoning colored militia when they drill.

ON the Mississippi river several steamboats have daily newspapers published on board.

LORD CECIL'S sermons are popular in Toronto, where large crowds flock to hear them.

THE Rink in Cincinnati has been fitted up as a fashionable beer and ice cream garden.

FRANK BLAIR announces that he will not leave St. Louis. The rest of the world must manage to do without him.

EMMET, whose acting produced such a sensation here during the winter, is now at the Arch Street Theater, Philadelphia.

ASTRONOMERS say that Saturn is now in a peculiarly favorable position for observers, the rings being at their fullest opening.

A VERMONTER, on a bet, has agreed to harness himself in a sulky and draw a man weighing 160 pounds a mile in fifteen minutes.

ON Friday Miss Olive Logan lectured in Louisville to an immense crowd, scarcely any of whom had ever heard a woman lecture before.

LICENCES to make thirty-one couples happy were issued by the Clerk of the Jefferson County (Ky.) Court during the week just past.

ASSOCIATIONS of capitalists and landowners are being formed in various parts of Mississippi for the purpose of encouraging immigration.

THE first theatre opened in the colonies of North America was at Williamsburg, Va., September 5, 1742—the play, the "Merchant of Venice."

A BANQUET, ball and buffalo hunt will be the triple attraction at Kansas City on the 8th of May, on the occasion of the Press convention there.

IN running the boundaries of the new county of Alcorn, Mississippi, by some mistake the line was run some two and a half miles into Tennessee.

A HALL thief stole, the other day, from Senator Sumner's house in Washington, a clock valued at $140. He evidently appreciated the value of time.

A COMMITTEE of distinguished citizens has been appointed in Philadelphia to solicit, receive and transmit contributions for the Richmond sufferers.

KEROSENE oil has been tried in Texas to kill bugs on plants. It was effectual—indeed, rather too effectual—for it killed the plants as well as the bugs.

MRS. EMMA WALLER, the well-known tragedienne, is to be permanently engaged at Booth's theatre in New York, and jolly John Brougham is to settle down at Wallack's.

ANNIE LEAK, the Georgia girl who is as handy with her feet as she could have been with hands if nature had provided them, was exhibiting in Atlanta at last accounts.

THE Annual Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Georgia, will meet in St. Paul's Church, Albany, on Wednesday, the 14th of the this month.

FOUR men are under arrest in Clinton, Pa., charged with stealing a church organ. The four say the church owes them twenty dollars, and they have taken the organ as security.

THE Protestant Episcopal Church in Alabama will hold its thirty-ninth annual convention at St. John's Church, Montgomery, commencing on the 11th of May.

GEN. BARRY, who represents the Columbus (Miss.) District, has recovered from the wounds inflicted by a crazed assailant, and is again in his place in the House of Representatives.

MRS. WILLIARD was a candidate for Mayor at the recent election in Belleville, Huron county, Ohio, and received sixty votes. They have a woman's suffrage society in that town.

AT a minstrel show in New Orleans one Talbot performs William Tell by shooting with a pistol an apple from the head of his wife, the ball lodging in the board against which she stands.

IT is said that the disorder with which General Lee is threatened is disease of the heart. He is troubled with shortness of the breath, and, after walking or any unusual exercise pants a great deal.

PROFESSOR J. D. DANA announces that the action of the drift era was wholly of the character of glaciers, and that the supposed sea over New England, in which icebergs floated, had no existence.

A GENTLEMAN in Craig county, Va., writes that the ice in Sinking creek is from four to twenty inches thick, and that at the time of writing (April 19th) it was snowing, and had been for three days.

SEVERAL of the Directors of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia have resigned because that institution is not kept open on Sunday. In the mean time large numbers of men enjoy the new privilege.

THE growing wheat crop of East Tennessee never looked better before at this season of the year. If no blight of any kind should befall it between now and harvest, East Tennessee will raise a rousing crop.

THE Lone Star Mills, at Bastrop, Texas which cost originally $100,000, were lately sold at trustee's sale for $12,051. It is the intention of the trustee to improve and run them on a much larger scale than ever before.

THE proclivity of the Wyoming Legislature and Judiciary for schemes to harass the Pacific Railroad, will probably produce a repeal of the act of Congress creating the Territory, and a bill will be introduced for that purpose.

THE Montreal *News* says: The privilege of selling water at the taps in Cadieux and Panet streets will be put up at auction on Monday next. The purchasers of the privilege are not to sell at more than five cents per puncheon.

JAMES E. HARVEY is about to publish his recollections of Portugal during eight years' residence there as representative of the United States Government.

SEVEN American ladies are engaged as sculptors in Rome, at the present time—Misses Hosmer, Whitney, Lewis (colored), Freeman, Stebbins, Forley, and Virginia Ream.

HEIDEMIX, the headsman of Paris, has recently cut off the heads of a great many animals, in order to see whether, after decapitation, sensibility remains in the head or not.

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MR. ERNEST RENAN, in a recently published article, expresses the opinion that there are but two questions totally mysterious—the origin of the human conscience, and the supreme end of the universe.

THE cholera is raging on the eastern coast of Africa. In Zanzibar the loss of life has been fearful. In one month and a half 10,000 people died in that town alone, and 30,000 in the whole island.

A NEW YORK correspondent of a Leipzig *Literary Review* says that the daily, weekly and Sunday edition of the *New Yorker Staats Zeitung* have and aggregate circulation of one hundred thousand copies.

THE seat in the French Academy, to which M. Emile Ollivier was recently elected, was formerly that of Noel Daru, the famous historian and father of M. Ollivier's ex-colleague. Napoleon Daru, Noel Daru was elected member of the French Academy in 1806. His successor was Alphonse Lamartine, who was elected in 1830.

mittee are sustained the bill will probably get through. If they are beaten by the Free Traders, the Pennsylvania and other manufacturing interests will probably recommit the bill and take up the Tax bill.

A PARTY of officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad and Pan Handle are in Indiana inspecting roads belonging to them, and to examine the Indianapolis and Vincennes Road, which they are to about assume control of. It said the Pennsylvania Central will now take charge of the Cairo and Vincennes Road and complete it immediately.

THE Rink at Cincinnati, which was opened as a beer hall on Saturday, was inaugurated on Sunday by a row, of handsome proportion, in which some score or two of men participated. Something like 5,000 persons witnessed the fight, which was brought to an untimely end, before any one was killed, by the arrest of eight of the contestants.

THE late Dr. Koch says that in connection with the remains of the mammoth found by him in the Osage Valley of the Missouri were found flint arrow-heads and remains of charcoal, as though the aboriginies had found and attacked the animals when mired. This seems to prove that the mammoth is not of extreme antiquity, or, at least, that he survived the introduction of man on this continent.

THE Cincinnati Red Stockings have played six match games of ball this season and have won six victories. The last club vanquished was the Robert E. Lee's, of New Orleans. They may meet with the White Stockings of Chicago upon their triumphal journey, and as they are the famous $20,000 club gotten up for the express purpose of laying out the Cincinnatians an interesting match would result.

AT a recent church meeting in New Albany a man arose to give his experience, and being somewhat embarrassed, commenced by saying, "I feel—I feel—I feel," and here broke down completely. Every face was turned toward the speaker. Whisper throughout the assembly, "like a morning star," "shoo fly, don't bodder me," "kisses on dis nigger's head," &c. By this time the speaker's mouth went off and the audience resumed its devotional frame of mind.

THE Reconstruction Committee are likely to take the Senate Georgia bill and strike out the section making the State government provisional, and insert one in its place, providing that the elections shall take place in November, 1870. Mr. Butler approves of this, and it is believed a majority of the Committee do, but no action will be taken till next week. An opportunity to vote will be given to the House in an amendment ordering the election next fall, and it is supposed that the Democrats will join the Bingham Republicans in voting for it, and it is possible in this way it may be carried.

WHILE excavating for the foundations of a new bridge over the canal near Trenton, N. J., on Tuesday afternoon, a quantity of treasure in the shape of old coins of much value was unearthed. One of the workmen threw up eighteen pieces of gold, valued at $100, and, overjoyed, threw down his shovel and left. Great excitement reigns, and all the idlers from Trenton are watching the laborers. Many of the poor diggers have been quite lucky. One of the coins bears date 1632, and all of them seem to be Spanish. A piece of very pure metal has two castles on one and two lions on the reverse, with the letters N. B. V. and 1 P. A. Under them are the figures 2, 1, and over the V. a figure 8. Some think that the coin was buried by the Hessians, but, from the coins being Spanish, that seems impossible, and it may be a part of the long-sought Kidd treasure.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL was at the House Saturday, looking after the income tax matter, and was assured by General Schenck that he saw no future provisions oppose any decrease of the amount of the tax below five per cent., or an increase of the exemption beyond $1,000. Secretary Boutwell argues that as the bondholders can sell their bonds to-day for more value in gold than their legal tenders were worth when they bought them, they have not really contributed anything to the payment of the war debt, and the sacrifices that have been made have been made by the soldiers who fell or were wounded during the war. Now, he thinks the capital of the country, which is protected in its enjoyment of its acquired rights, ought to be taxed enough on the income derived from it to pay the pensions, which are now about $25,000,000, while the income tax last year brought only $25,000,000; and he has accordingly recommended that the tax continued while there is a pension roll to pay, and that it only be decreased as the pensioners die off.

FOREIGN.

LONDON is soon to open two street railway lines.

THEY give Wachtel, the tenor, $400 a night for singing in London.

IN France thirty per cent. of the population, it is said, can neither read nor write.

RUMORS continue that European ship owners are disappointed in the Suez Canal.

THE Paris *Figaro* estimates the whole fortune of the Orleans family at forty million francs.

IN Ireland landlords are often "warned" now a days by finding graves dug in their front yards.

VIOLETS fried crisp in butter and sugar are thought to be delicious by some Parisian epicures.

THE London *Athenæum* is of the opinion that one-fourth of the population of France are lunatics.

THE first volume of the Life of Charlemagne by Napoleon the Third is said to be nearly ready for the press.

MISS HOSMER is now modelling in clay a full length figure of Maria Sophia, the ex-Queen of the two Sicilies.

A NOVA SCOTIA paper heads an article with the startling announcement, "The axe laid at the root of our fisheries."

DRESDEN'S new opera house, from Professor Semper's plans, is to have an invisible orchestra, and costs 400,000 thalers.

AMONG the articles recently discovered at Pompeii are a very rare glass oil lamp, and a night lamp, like those in modern use.

IT HAS just been noticed as a curious coincidence that the British Government introduced the Irish Coercion bill into Parliament on St. Patrick's Day.

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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK CITY.

The McFarland Trial—Continuation of Rebutting Evidence.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 3, 1870.

MCFARLAND TRIAL—TWENTIETH DAY.

The first witness called this morning was Hon. David Atwood, representative of the Madison (Wis.) district in Congress: Knew the prisoner in Madison; remember Mrs. McFarland giving a reading there, at which I was present.

Mr. Graham here remarked that he had read over Mrs. Calhoun's letters again, and found that they exuited in what she had done.

Joel B. Elwood, lawyer, identified the complaint in the suit of McFarland vs. Richardson, in Boston, in March, '68.

Mr. Sinclair was then called by the prosecution.

Mr. Graham objected to having him recalled without some valid reason being given.

Judge Davis said he wished to examine him on the entertainment given at Steinway Hall by Mrs. McF.

Witness—A portion of the money got by this reading was given to Mr. McFarland. Mrs. McFarland came down first for the money. I gave her some, but the remainder I paid to McFarland. I cannot swear positively that McFarland asked for the money.

Mrs. Mary Vandenhoff, wife of Geo. Vandenhoff, testified: I have met McFarland three or four times. I lived in this city in 1864. Mrs. McFarland took lessons from my husband in '67, she took lessons from me after, as my terms were less than those of my husband. Mrs. McFarland gave a parlor reading during her tuition; it was at Mr. Sinclair's house; I was there; went there in a carriage with Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, who called for me.

Mrs. Sage, mother of Mrs. McFarland, was called.

Judge Davis—Are you the mother of Mrs. Richardson? Witness—I am sir.

Mr. Graham—I object to this form of the question; they must put it, Are you the mother of the woman who claims to be Mrs. Richardson?

Witness—My daughter was married in '57, at Madison, N. Y.; she was about twenty years of age when she married. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland left for Wisconsin immediately after her marriage, and remained there until the 20th of May following, when they returned to me. They left for Brooklyn in August; this was about the time of Mrs. McFarland's confinement.

Mr. Davis here asked some questions which would go to prove that the expenses attendant on the sickness of Mrs. McFarland were paid by her friends and not by McFarland.

The questions were excluded.

Witness—We hired a nurse to take care of Mrs. McFarland during her illness. McFarland and his wife went to Madison again in 1861. They remained there but a few days. Mrs. McFarland told me she was going to take lessons of Mr. Vandenhoff for the purpose of going on the stage. I said I thought it a bad idea. McFarland was present at the time. There was a letter read in my presence by Mr. McFarland from Mrs. Calhoun to Mrs. McFarland regarding her appearance at the Winter Garden Theater. McFarland approved of it. During the time Mr. McFarland and his family lived with me they never paid any other compensation than ten dollars. I know the handwriting of the prisoner. The note is in his handwriting. It was given my wife to raise money borrowed from him by McFarland. After the separation Mrs. McFarland lived with me until May 9, 1868, when she left for Indiana. She left Indiana in October, 1869. She then came to my house, and was there until the shooting.

To Mr. Graham—Those visits of my daughter were forced by necessity, and not from affection. I do not know whether she had any money or not to go elsewhere. I have seen Mr. Richardson. Saw him in the fall of 1867, and then in the spring with Richardson to my house, in Charlestown, Mass. Richardson did not there at the time. Did not know of the existence of my daughter with him. I first knew Richardson was going to marry my daughter, perhaps one year ago, or perhaps two years, I cannot tell precisely. I heard of the interrupted letter to Mrs. Calhoun. I never knew what it contained until I came on here this time. I think it was a rash letter to write so soon after separation. I think my daughter acted perfectly right in every particular. I don't know what was the evidence on this trial.

Do you approve of Mrs. McFarland going to Indiana to remain there to obtain a divorce?

Witness—I see no hurt in that course. Mr. Woodside. While in New York I hear my own expressions; my daughter did not pay them.

After recess Mr. Graham said he was at the stand but her evidence was unimportant.

The next witness called was Mrs. Sinclair, who did not make her appearance, and then Miss Lizzie J. Sage was called and testified. I to Mrs. Richardson bought dress goods for Mrs. and Mrs. McFarland, in Brooklyn, in 1868, for five weeks, when their first child was born. I to Mrs. McFarland drunk; was in a carriage with me to a matinee at the Museum—he left me and when he came back he was quite drunk; he took me for Mrs. Richardson once. Heard the words of which only two were intelligible, namely, "love" and "dearest." I was about two hours absent as he was. That was my last visit to them.

Judge Davis offered as evidence a deposition of Miss Phoebe Wood, to prove when Mrs. McFarland took up her residence in Indianapolis. This was to disprove that Mrs. McFarland was in New Jersey, as witness for the defence testified to, when she was in reality in Indiana.

Miss Wood deposes that Mrs. McFarland boarded with her in Indianapolis in the early part of the summer of 1869, and stayed a year. Schuyler Colfax recommended Mrs. McFarland as a lady of high standing. Met Mrs. Richardson in Washington. Mrs. Richardson was writing articles for the New York *Tribune*, *Riverside Magazine* and *Independent*. Richardson called on Mrs. McFarland. Mr. Richardson never to my knowledge called on Mrs. McFarland. She never spoke to me of her husband. I have had no communication with her since she left me. Did not know on what business she came to live in Indianapolis.

The deposition of Schuyler Colfax was proposed to be read but objected to by the defence.

Judge Davis had not read it, but proposed to give it, as Mr. Colfax's name had been mentioned in the course of the trial.

The Court said it did not see what it could avail, as he did not know of anything regarding Mr. Colfax in this trial. Ruled out.

Dr. M. G. Echeverri, testified: I live in New York; have been for the last eleven years connected with hospitals in London and New York. I have read the case of Daniel E. Hammond and Dr. Vance. I agree with them in their ideas of the normal functions of the brain. Insanity is that condition of the mind where there is an unreasonable impulse of the emotions, and is produced by disease. I mean cerebral disease. Insanity does not always exist where there is an unreasonable violence of emotion. Insanity is never to be admitted, unless through instrumentality of disease. I do not believe in temporary insanity; where the subject is sane in mind and body both before and after the expression of it. Suppose a man lie in wait for a man for the purpose of slaying him, would you consider it any evidence of insanity? I should have to know whether there was any cause for this insanity, and then should have to whether the cause was sufficient to cause insanity. If it were not, I should not call him insane. If he had a grudge against him, also growing out of a wrong—

Do you mean real wrong? Suppose it to be a real one?

Much debate arose out of this question. Mr. Graham taking the ground that it was not a proper mode of examination.

The Court allowed the question.

Witness—I would not consider him insane.

Have you read the evidence in this case, and what is your opinion as to sanity of the prisoner?

Mr. Graham objected, on the ground that the newspaper accounts were incomplete.

Witness—There should be some evidence of the grand parents of a man having insanity to make the disease hereditary. Hereditary insanity generally shows itself on several members of a family. Take the case of a man whose pulse would go up from 80 to 140. He has with him a photograph of his wife, who he said was false to him, what would it show you in regard to his sanity or insanity? It would show me nothing. There is a form of insanity where it is customary to twitch the lips, but in that case he talks incoherently and walks unsteadily. This is called general paralysis and is of a suicidal tendency.

To Mr. Graham—After Reynolds was consumed, did you not, &c.

Witness—I did. I considered him unfit to be executed, but still sane. In opposition to my opinion are those of Dr. Hammond and D

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Ave. and Smithfield St.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 4, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 95a95¼.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

SOME indiscreet champion of the Pacific railway interests, whose notions of legal authority are amusingly crude, proposes to flank the Wyoming Court by abolishing the territorial government. We should regret to believe that the situation can be maintained in no other way.

THE name of the widow of the most distinguished martyr in the cause of the Union, our assassinated President, is very properly to be placed on the pension rolls. This tardy act of justice will be approved by all, but those who, from ignorance or from an active sympathy, continue to apologize for treason in the lump and in detail.

THE Treasury report for April is generally regarded as one of the most satisfactory yet presented. It shows a steady increase of receipts, and an equally steady reduction of expenses. Under substantially the same tax system, the surplus revenues have been doubled by the present Administration, comparing April '70 with April '69.

DECORATION DAY, the 30th day of May, is to be hereafter observed as a public holiday, for we presume that the Senate will agree with the House resolution, of that tenor. It is not stated that the resolution contemplates such a suspension of all business as would make notes, by their terms payable on the 30th, to mature on the preceding day. If only a general recomendation is given, it can have no legal effect. In our own State, Good Friday has been legally established as a *dies non*,—for all but the press and the church.

THE Greene County Republicans express a decided wish for the renomination of their present Representative in Congress, Hon. J. B. Donley. Beaver will present two competitors and Lawrence one, for the same honor. The selection will be made, we presume, by conferees as usual—three from each county of the district. At the election of '69, the total Republican vote of Beaver was 3,096, of Lawrence 3,217, of Greene 1,542, and of Washington 4,476. The first two counties gave Republican majorities, in all 2,419; the other two were Democratic, one by 156 and the other by 1,450 majority.

THE Washington correspondence of a New York journal makes known a very interesting fact. The writer had been permitted to examine a number of private letters received by Senators from eminent English statesmen, and all of which evinced an earnest desire for an early and satisfactory adjustment of our Alabama claims. One letter, from Mr. GLADSTONE, said substantially, this:

Canada was gravitating towards this country so fast that the mother country was fully reconciled to the idea of cutting loose from her. If Canada had a mind to ask for independence through her Parliament, England would yield a ready assent. The British government had been gradually cutting off the supplies from Canada solely with the view to her annexation to the United States, and there was now a powerful influence in the Canadian Parliament to urge on an appeal for self-government, which, although it meant annexation, the English government was more than willing to grant.

A VALUABLE LESSON.

It will surprise the people, when they come to know how the Pacific railway experiment pays. The annual receipts of the road from Omaha to San Francisco bid fair to exceed twelve millions of dollars. The days are not infrequent when the receipts will indicate a total of full sixteen millions for the year. The road will be worked at an expense of not over seventy per cent. of its income—the average in the railway systems of the more settled regions of the Republic is from fifty-five to sixty per cent.—and the present promise is that it will pay, in the year 1870, a dividend, fairly earned from its legitimate business, of not less than six per cent. upon the total cost of its construction. This would satisfy the interest accruing upon both the subsidy and mortgage bonds, and repay to the stockholders more than was ever before yielded by any trunk line on the first year of its complete operation.

Add to this fair and most legitimate profit, the value of the Company's vast landed domain—an almost boundless property which has scarcely yet been encroached upon but which is now fully opened to settlement,—and remembering that this is a value which will increase so rapidly that the sales of each of the next ten or twelve years will leave the acreage, at the end of each year remaining unsold, worth more in cash than the whole could have been estimated at when the year commenced, —and we can begin to form an approximate idea, and not more, of the actual worth of the property which capital, confidence and enterprise have won for the fortunate owners.

We hear that vast sums, supposed to be any where from five to twenty millions of dollars, have been gained by the few citizens whose energy and means have constructed the Union Pacific railway. It is said that the work has been put through with the proceeds of the subsidy and first mortgage bonds. It is claimed that the country has been swindled,—that we have paid too much for the acquisition, and that we must not repeat the mistake. To all this, there need be but the simple reply; what was a good bargain for us eight years ago, would be a bad bargain now, and the people do not propose its repetition. The road from Omaha to Sacramento would never have been built, unless we had offered extraordinary inducements to capital and enterprise to undertake it. A mere land grant, with no other public aid, would have remained to this hour unappropriated on the statute-book. The investment of more than sixty millions of dollars in the construction of two thousand three hundred miles of railway, —for the most part through an uninhabited and desolate region and surmounting in its course two of the most difficult mountain ranges between the oceans—if proposed to simply private capital, would then have been regarded as the merest chimera of a distempered fancy; we should have seen nothing of its feasibility, even in the way of an approach to its realization, during the present generation. This matter was clearly understood by intelligent people when the project was under consideration. The necessity for the work was unanimously admitted; it was equally clear that its accomplishment was not within the reach of any corporation unless supported by the strong arm of the nation. It became simply the question; How much are we willing to pay for a railroad to the Pacific? The question was met liberally, for it could be solved in no other way. We discover now, what no one could then have known, that our liberality was excessive, but we must not depreciate the real worth of its results.

Suppose that we have paid ten or twelve millions more for a work than it has actually cost! If we had not offered that price, we should never have found out that it was too much, for we should have had no road to the Pacific, perhaps during this century. Let us remember that the result secures to our people not one avenue, but three, perhaps more, across the continent. We have made it so clear that a liberal land grant is inducement enough to repay capital for its risks, that a second and even a third line are not only proposed, but are certain to be built within the next five years, with just that degree of aid from the government and no more. If the Union Pacific Company have made a profit of even twenty millions of dollars, we can justly average that amount upon the entire trans-continental system which it has so successfully developed, and find plenty of satisfaction in reflecting that even so great a liberality was not altogether unwise, when it is to secure for us at least three independent trunk lines to the Pacific, with all the lateral connections penetrating North and South, through every great valley and into every mining district in the great heart of the continent.

For no future event is more certain of consummation than is the speedy undertaking and completion of the two other lines, the Northern Pacific from Lake Superior to the navigable waters of the Columbia, and the Southern Pacific, from the lower Mississippi Valley, skirting the Mexican border, and debouching upon the ship channel of the Californian Colorado. Especially, we hear the note of active preparation for the former of these works. The other project will be seen not far in its rear. Each of these roads will be built with no other national aid than by grants of lands in that vast, unoccupied and otherwise wholly inaccessible domain, which can never profit us a dollar until improved and opened for settlement by the completion of those roads. Without the instructive lesson of the Union Pacific to encourage us, how chimerical would have seemed any proposition to build a two-thousand mile railway with no more than the shadow of an inducement to capital which a mere theory could have offered! Yet, what the lesson has actually profited us is in this: it has made the theory a hard and glittering reality; it enables capital to compute a positive and satisfactory cash result; it has proved the feasibility and verified the golden promises, which two years ago were sneered at; it is to give us, as its first and immediate fruit, a trans-continental railway system which, for its grandeur of outline and boundless scope of material influence upon the destinies of a people, will be without a parallel on the globe.

Before the close of the year 1870, a considerable portion of the Northern Pacific line will be put under contract. The affair is in the most competent hands. When we see what citizens of Pittsburgh are interested in it, we can the better judge of the class of men with whom they are associated. Enterprise, capital and experience have taken this job in hand, and warrant its success. The land grant to which the approval of Congress is about to be given, is generous in its provisions. The project has greater intrinsic merits than can be claimed for the Omaha route. The line is to be three hundred miles shorter, through a vastly more fertile region, exempt from both the topographical and the climatic difficulties which exist to embarrass the middle route, and every separate hundred-mile section of the completed line promises to be not only self-supporting, but remunerative to the stockholders. We can realize the estimate which capital puts upon the ultimate value of this line, when we understand that not less than five millions are offered for the investment in this vicinity alone. With patience, it must bring returns which will justify the highest anticipations.

This is a very pertinent illustration of the value of the lesson for which, it is true, we paid roundly to the Union Pacific Company, but which has assured the construction of a second line without the cost of a dollar to the National Treasury. Put that on the credit side of Mr. BOUTWELL's ledger,—and leave room for still other additions hereafter.

PROGRESS ON THE TARIFF.

We adverted briefly yesterday to the present situation of the tariff question in the House. Writing hastily, and at a late hour, we neglected to congratulate the friends of protection upon the very gratifying aspect which Saturday's debate has given to this issue. Our friends find themselves strong enough to hold their position, and too thoroughly well informed to be cajoled or bullied out of it. There is apparently good reason to believe that the movement for a bogus "revenne reform" has spent itself, and that the original measure, as reported from the Ways and Means, will be substantially the bill as it will pass that body.

It is of no use to deny that the free-traders did gain, in the temporary negligence of the majority, some transient advantages during the past fortnight, but fortunately they had not the tact or even the opportunity, under the rules, to follow up their blows, and the time since has been well imporoved for the recovery of the ground by our friends.

It is now in the power of the majority to do what has not been the practice heretofore, to stop, at their discretion, the debates in Committee of the Whole. The widest latitude of discussion has been possible under the old rule, while the fact that no decisive vote could be taken in Committee, except subject to reconsideration in the House, has disarmed the vigilance of the supporters of the bill, who saw no positive danger in surrendering the temporary possession of a barren field to the enemy. But it is found that this indulgence has been abused, and that the erratic votes of a small party of the members in the Committee were reacting unfavorably upon public opinion. The House is therefore hereafter to be held well in hand, whether sitting in Committee or otherwise; absentees will no longer excuse themselves on the plea that a mere Committee cannot be controlled, or that its votes have no intrinsic importance; the new rule, adopted on Monday at the instance of Mr. SCHENCK, has invested these informal discussions with a real consequence which will secure the needful attendance of every member, putting, we think, an effectual check to the tactics of the free traders.

It has been the policy of those members to wear out if possible, the patience of the House and of the country, by persisting in the party warfare which was so aptly described by Mr. Schenck. The laxity of the old rule in committee was directly favorable to that policy, and the "reformers" have to thank themselves for justifying the House in applying the long delayed curb. With the better attendance which members will now find it necessary to give, the country may expect a more rapid progress, and far more satisfactory results, in the current discussions. The opponents of the bill have exhausted their strength in unprofitable skirmishes, and its friends will hereafter force the fighting. We shall not anticipate the issue, otherwise than to note the increased confidence with which the supporters of the protective principle are meeting the situation.

Apropos to Saturday's debate, the Washington *Chronicle* remarks:

> The motion to set aside the tariff bill and all other special bills, to enable the House to reach Mr. Judd's short cut to reform and retrenchment, was defeated by an overwhelming majority. The fact was made apparent by this debate that all obstruction and delay in this important business of revising the revenue laws, foreign and domestic, came from the free-traders or revenue reformers in the House. The bill from the Committee of Ways and Means has been carefully considered and is very complete. It is in no sense a high tariff project. It meets the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury. No measure has ever been more deliberately prepared or more ably defended and opposed. And yet its passage, so essential to the Treasury and to the people, so equal and just in all its bearings, is delayed by Republican Representatives, who take the lead, even from the free trade Democrats, in opposition to it.

THE FEMALE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The following communication seems to show that all women do not want to vote, and that some of those who do not are as ready to wield the pen as their fair opponents. It speaks for itself:

MAY 1st, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE: I see in your paper of last Thursday that there is a Woman's Suffrage Association organized in Allegheny city. Now this is something that I have never thought much about until I perused the article in your paper, and there were some things contained in it that did not exactly suit my ideas. Of course, there is some allowance to be made for women that are insane on the subject of voting; but every right minded woman will agree with me that there were some cutting remarks made about the women who are opposed to woman suffrage. For instance, here is one from Mrs Helen Jenkins: "It is ignorant men and women who are our opponents in this work." Now, I am opposed to it, and do not consider it ignorance, as that learned lady is pleased to call it. I suppose I have not had the benefits of as good an education as some of those lady aristocrats, for I am a working woman and a working man's wife. I want my rights as long as they remain within the bounds of reason; but I do not want to leave my house neglected and my husband to cook his own meals, while I am parading the streets, elbowing my way through crowds of men to get a vote. I love my country; I love her laws; she is as dear to me as to any American that ever breathed the air of freedom; but I think we have men enough yet to make the laws and to enforce them without women neglecting their homes and children to meddle with men's affairs. What would be the use of men at all, if women are going to rule the country? Man was created stronger than woman, to protect her, to shield her from every danger. Woman was created for a companion for man; to make home a place of rest for him after his hard day's work. Now, I ask, how in the name of common sense can a woman be a lawyer, a postmaster, doctor or President, and make a happy home for her husband at the same time? Surely she would have to have a double existence. For me, I am as much opposed to negro suffrage as I am to woman suffrage. Let the negroes have their freedom; that is perfectly right. They have been kept in bondage long enough; but are not capable of voting. It will do very well for those ladies who have plenty of money and fine silks and satins, and nothing to do at home. It will suit them to vote; they want power—they want something to occupy their minds. It is not the industrious women that are contending for a vote. They have enough to do to attend to their own business, and let the men attend to their's. I am a woman, but before I would be ruled by one of those haughty aristocrats, I would leave the country.

If this should meet the eyes of any of those strong-minded women who wish to hen-peck their husbands, I hope they will excuse this little bit of sarcasm, as I belong to the class that is opposed to woman suffrage and the wearing of unmentionables.

A WOMAN THAT ATTENDS TO HER OWN BUSINESS.

OUR GERMAN PRESS.

The *Volksblatt* yesterday had a feeling article on the Richmond calamity. It says "the news of a lost and bloody battle never caused so many tears or broke so many hearts as the calamity which burst, so suddenly, so unexpectedly upon the citizens of Richmond. The strong hand of Death has choked the political bitterness which recently had burnt into flame; it has bridled the passions aroused by differences of opinion, and beneath the tollings of all the bells, friends and enemies have united to show the last marks of respect to their fellow-citizens who have found untimely graves." The article winds up with a succinct synopsis of the incidents of this fearful calamity. This article is followed by some interesting statistics of the railroads and telegraphs of Pennsylvania, which we shall probably refer to at more length again. In regard to the tax and tariff question we find the following: "What is now wanted is the simplification and reduction of the tax system and a substantial arrangement of the duties. We will at least know where we stand and how we are to calculate in regard to industrial affairs. That which has recently been so injurious, and from which the iron business of our State has so especially suffered, is the insecurity of the ground upon which the business of the country now stands. In this question the behavior of Congress has been pitiful; it has shown no steadfast statesmanship, but only ignorance and indecision from one side to the other.

It is quite useless, first to quarrel over the Funding bill and the question of the return to specie payment. The key to both is to be found in the tariff and tax questions. First, give a secure foundation to trade, the confidence of the business world, and the finance and bond questions will then solve themselves."

The *Freiheits Freund* had a leader about the Northern Pacific Railroad, which asserts that this project, when completed, will open up an enormous tract of country including the Territories of Idaho, Dakotah, Washington and Montana, where the ground for the most part is rich and the climate pleasant, and whither Yankee speculation has not yet reached. But the peculiar fitness of this road is for the furtherance of trade between Europe, Asia and America, being three hundred miles shorter than the Union Pacific road, strikes the editor most forcibly.

The difficulties of constructing this road are not so great as those which were overcome by the other road, because there are fewer high mountains to be crossed and the material need for the construction can be brought, by means of navigable streams, into the immediate neighborhood of the route. This article winds up with the assertion that German emigrants will flock this way to Washington Territory, where there is now a German government, and predicts that two great commercial cities, rivals of San Francisco and Chicago, will spring up at the eastern and western termini. An other editorial treats upon the "Conspiracy of the Irreconcilables," with whom it has no sympathy, regarding them as enemies of liberty and freedom.

A JUST TRIBUTE.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of the 2d says:

> State Treasurer, Hon. R. W. Mackey, to-day transferred the Treasury to his successor, Hon. W. W. Irwin. We do a simple duty in recording that, never in the history of Pennsylvania have her finances been so ably managed or transferred in a manner so creditable to the retiring officer. During Mr. Mackey's term of one year the reprehensible and illegal system of looming the funds of the State to private individuals for their benefit has been abolished. The "vault account"—which consisted of due bills of these parties—amounted one year ago to $231,000; to-day there is no such account. The balance on hand is now $1,562,000, against $880,000 one year ago, and not less than $600,000, in round numbers, of our State debt has been paid off.
>
> Mr. Mackey's able report on the finances; his business-like suggestions; his untiring and restless energy and activity in the management of his trust, have not only favorably affected the value of our bonds, but have strengthened the financial condition and standing of the State. His bold, and at the time startling, offer to anticipate the payment of a loan not due was found to immediately enhance the price of our loans, until now every bond issued by our State commands a premium—the five per cents. even selling at 103. It will be difficult to surpass this superb management of our finances; and the year ending May 2, 1870, will furnish a severe test and comparison for any future administration of this important department of our State government.

A NEW YORK telegram says:

> It is known here from authorative sources that Secretary Fish will withdraw from the Cabinet the moment the San Dominican treaty has been ratified by the Senate. It is a scheme in which Mr. Fish will never give his assent. District Attorney Pierrepoint, of this city, is to be Mr. Fish's successor.

THE Dubuque *Times* says: "Although the spring rise this year did exceed that of most of the spring freshets of the past forty years, yet it may be reasonably expected that the spring, or April freshets, as well as the June rise, will occasionally reach a higher point than ever known before. The subject of the Mississippi flood was investigated by a citizen of Dubuque over ten years ago. He says that the settlement of the country northward, by agriculturing, increases the drainage to such an extent that all the tributaries of the great river, as well as the mighty river itself, will have annual floods of more height and force from year to year."

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Woman suffrage has at last met with a public espousal in Allegheny county. A few intelligent ladies, not supinely content with the present political and economical *status* of woman, but realizing the difficulties with which class legislation and an unjust public opinion have circumscribed her sphere of action, have taken the initial step toward the removal of these difficulties by holding a meeting, and thereat proclaiming their determination to actively insist upon equal rights with men. An earlier manifestation, perhaps, could not have been expected. All the energies of reform have been directed for years to the overthrow of slavery. So hideous an evil quite obscured those less evident. This is a law of progress. But now slavery is overthrown, and the next question that should engage the thoughtful consideration of the people of this country is female suffrage.

In suggesting a few reflections on this subject, I desire to say before proceeding that no one can afford to sneer at it, or turn it into ridicule. Many excellent men and women are earnestly working for its accomplishment. That of itself should elicit candor in the discussion. But there is another reason why those who scoff at this matter can not afford to do so, and that is, if they be compared with the men and women who have espoused it, the contrast will be severely damaging to them. I would therefore suggest to the opponents of this reform, that, if they would merit the appreciation of those whose appreciation is worth the having, come out in favor of it; but if they can not do that, if they are afflicted, as many are, with a load of dead beliefs and obsolete traditions, but still claim some recognition for intelligence, they had better say nothing about it, and reap the only fruits possible to them—the fruits of silence.

Without further digression I come to the question, Should the right of suffrage be withheld from woman? Abstractly considered there is no possible escape from the conclusion that it should not. It is conceded by every one who knows the meaning of abstract right, that no discriminations can be found in the realms of pure theory. If then, there be objections to her political equality, they must be founded on expediency, and such we shall find to be the case. To the few advanced minds, all the reply here necessary is that what is abstractly right cannot be concretely wrong; and this class of thinkers have gone still further and determined that abstract right should be *the* rule of human action. Only the few however are satisfied with this, the expediency school having five hundred votaries for every one that worships at the shrine of immutable right. And therefore it is that you have got to meet the expediency objections if you would overcome the real opposition to this important movement.

Let us examine some of these objections. The leading one is that woman's sphere is a domestic one—that her duties require her to remain at home—that she should not meddle with public affairs.

Many departures from this antiquated notion have been made which our objectors do not see fit to censure, and which they must be presumed to commend, since they are so ready to assail the extension of suffrage. There are a great many women engaged in teaching school, in mercantile vocations and in artistic employments, every one of whom is within the prescribed ban. Why not accept the consequences of your position, and proscribe these transgressions of the domestic sphere? But how do you know that woman's sphere is a domestic one? Who told you? I tell you that you have no more right to say what her sphere is than she has to say what man's sphere is. Equal freedom is the birth right of woman as well as of man. The avenues to wealth and honor and happiness should not be foreclosed against any, but, like the air we breathe, should be free to all.

But, say our objectors, it would be highly improper for women to go to the polls and vote, and come in contact with the riff raff of society. To this I reply, you are not the persons to teach women propriety. You may have, you most likely do have very fastidious notions of propriety, but it is a propriety devoid of moral stamina, and suited only for dress parade. If, however, we concede a little to this objection, what does it amount to? Women are on the streets—thousands of them, every day, they attend churches, lectures, theatres, mass conventions and what not of a public character. Now what more would they encounter in going to the polls and depositing a ballot?

There is but one more objection that I have heard urged, and that is, that the exercise of the franchise by woman would disturb the marriage relation. In some exceptional cases this would perhaps prove true, but the general effect would be directly the reverse. Among the multifarious reasons that can be given why woman should have the ballot is this one, that it would induce her to read and think about important public matters, and thus elevate the standard of her intelligence. A reference to the reports of their convention will satisfy any unprejudiced person that such a result will surely follow their active participation in public affairs. The proceedings of these conventions exhibit a depth of thought, a degree of scholastic attainment and a purity of purpose that compare very favorably with the ebullitions of our masculine political conventions. Now, if the effect of universal suffrage would be to increase the general intelligence, it would tend to sharpen the admiration of husband and wife for each other, and the advantages thus derived would greatly outweigh the exceptional alienations.

But I will not consider these objections further. They are trivial and illogical. The only premises which will support the conclusion that woman should not have the right to vote have long since been given up. The logic of events and conditions points with unerring certainty to her early enfranchisement, and no human intervention can prevent, though it may retard, the foreshadowed consummation.

I have already, Messrs. Editors, trespassed on your space too much. I should like to present some arguments in favor of this question which strike me as unanswerable, but will not do so now.

May 2d, 1870. T. M. B.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Fifteenth Amendment Celebration.

[Correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW BRIGHTON, May 3, 1870.

The darker colored part of the inhabitants of Beaver Valley, including especially Beaver Falls, New Brighton, Sharon, Beaver, Bridgewater and Rochester, yesterday celebrated the Fifteenth Amendment. The procession started in Beaver Falls and accompanied by suitable music, marched through all the towns named above. Appropriate addresses were delivered at the different points by white as well as colored speakers.

It was a time of general rejoicing, but as far as I have learned, (having been absent that day) there was no improper demonstrations upon the part of the newly citizenized and enfranchised of our Valley. Hope they will ever be worthy of their new privileges, and thus stop the mouths of their enemies.

Yours, &c., C.

The "New Party" Mistake.

Certain editorial gentlemen who visited this city recently have free trade on the brain, and labor under the impression that they can build up a new party based entirely upon that doctrine. They held public and private conferences, were flattered and complimented by Democratic politicians, and feeling assured that they were about to accomplish great things and astonish the world, returned to their respective homes in a high state of satisfaction.

The idea of a new party to be formed upon the free trade principle is exceedingly grateful to the Democratic mind. They know it will not take one man from the Democratic fold, and that the Republican gudgeons who swallow the bait will find themselves on the Democratic string. The movement is in every respect for the benefit of the Democratic party, and this is so obvious that it would require a vast amount of charity to suppose that the editorial gentlemen in question do not understand and desire such result.

But we predict its utter failure. The attempt will be made, and while in some localities it may injure the Republican party temporarily, in others it will be substantially strengthened, and the principal consequence will be that a few journals now nominally Republican will find themselves in the Democratic party, which to Republicans will be good riddance and great gain. Come, gentlemen, move on! The sooner you sail under your true colors the better for the country and the Republican party.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

THE new Union Park Congregational Church in Chicago was dedicated last Sunday. Its cost when completed will be about $150,000.

THE OFFICE OF CORONER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Major W. H. Hope of Allegheny City, has been suggested as a proper person to discharge the duties of the office of Coroner, for which a candidate will be selected by the Republican County Convention, soon to meet. That he is in every way fitted for the place, capable and of high integrity, those who know him will proclaim, and he enjoys a large acquaintance. But he has another claim, of paramount consideration, that of devotion to his country, practically demonstrated. He was a soldier in the war with Mexico, and joined the Union host (with the 9th Pa. Reserves) at the commencement of the Southern rebellion, serving with credit until mustered out, in July, 1865, when reason had been subdued, and the armies were disbanded. His comrades, with whom he shared the hardships and perils of campaigns, and more especially those under his immediate command in the different ranks which he held, speak of him in universal praise, as a brave, true-hearted soldier—ever reliable, never found wanting in the line of his duty, and equally noted for his kindly disposition. That such a man is worthy of trust by his fellow-citizens, no one will question. His friends have put him forward for the office of Coroner, and hope to succeed in placing him therein upon his merits—capability and honesty. H

FOUND DROWNED,

But was indentified by having his clothing marked with

Kidder's Raven Indelible Ink.

Warranted of superior quality for marking LINEN SILK, COTTON, &c., &c., with a common quill or steel pen. Flows freely, never blots or spreads on any material. Marks a permanent brilliant black. Sold only at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S

Drug Store and Family Medical Depot,
corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

AN OLD FALLACY EXPLODED.

Thirty or forty years ago, it was the fashion to administer powerful purgatives as "spring medicines." Terrific doses of salts and senna, calomel, and jalap, or glauber salts were given to all the members of a family, whether sick or well, by way of preparing them for the warm weather in prospect. This pernicious custom is nearly obsolete, but there are some old Bourbons of private life, incapable alike of forgetting anything, or learning anything, who obstinately cling to it still. Nothing could be more pernicious, more utterly unphilosophical, than such an onslaught on the vigor and elasticity of the system. In order to enoble the physical structures to resist the enervating effects of spring damps and summer heats, it should be toned and reinforced, not relaxed and weakened. The best medicine agent for this purpose is Hostetters Stomach Bitters. Its effect is to tone the stomach and liver, gently relieve the bowels from obstructions, brace the nerves, improve the quality of the blood, stimulate the appetite and cheer the spirits. In this improved condition the organization is capable of resisting unhealthy influences which would prostrate an enfeebled system. A vigorous digestion is absolutely essential to health, and there is no danger of the stomach faltering or failing in its important office if this general vegetable elixir is taken regularly as a stomachic. None of th tonic tinctures or extracts will supply the place of the Bitters, for the simple reason that they operate as astringents only. In fact, in ordinary practice, five or six prescriptions would be required to produce separately, the beneficial results, which are effected simultaneously, and harmoniously by this single specific.

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STEAM ENGINES,

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MACHINERY,

Steam Pumps,

Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,

STEAM FIRE ENGINES,

BELTING,

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

☞ Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

Balance of the Dry Goods

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Wholesale and Retail.

J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market Street, will close out the balance of their stock, amounting to $40,000 worth of Goods, to jobbers, retail dealers or consumers, in lots of from one to five thousand dollars and upwards at prices much lower than the goods can be purchased in the East at the present time.

The lease, fixtures and good will of the establishment are also for sale. This is a rare chance for any one who wishes to go into the dry goods business. The Administrator is at present in the city wish the view of closing out the entire establishment.

J. W. BARKER, Jr.,
my2 ADMINISTRATOR.

MILITARY HALL.

Grand Opening!

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 4th and 5th inst.

Capt. Gallisaith,

The VETERAN SOLDIER will open his new house, at No. 69 Diamond alley, with a

FREE LUNCH AND ROCK BEER,

From Gangswich Brewery. All friends and comrades are invited to keep step to the music, and visit at No. 69 DIAMOND ALLEY and be refreshed.

By order of the Captain.

my3:w26

R. M. McCOWAN. J. R. McKOWN.

R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,

BOULEVARD PAVERS,

Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.

WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.

Orders left at GAZETTE Office, or at 39 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.

☞ Refer by permission to J. Inman, Shoen & Co., Wm. Park, Hartley, McKee & Co., Major J. Duncan. my3:w16

CAUTION!

The subscribers beg leave to caution Photographers against a person representing himself as an agent of their house. They have never sent any traveler among Photographers to solicit orders, their business as Manufacturing Chemists being confined to the wholesale trade in cities as much as practicable.

POWERS & WEIGHTMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, April 19th, 1870. my3:w27

CANE POLES.

I have a fine assortment of Cane Poles left over from last year, which I offer at a very low price. Parties wishing should order early, so as to insure their orders being filled.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

FLUTING MACHINES.

The best and cheapest Fluting Machines in the market. Price $6.50 each machine. Call and see them at

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PINCHING IRONS.

I have just received an assortment of Pinching Irons, an article used very much in the east by the ladies for curling their hair. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

BUTCHERS, TAKE NOTICE!

I have the finest assortment of Circular Spring Balances, with glass sash and enameled fronts, complete in every part and warranted, for sale.

JAMES BOWN,
ap21 136 Wood Street.

NEW BURLINGTON HERRING.—10 boxes Mitchell's celebrated Burlington Herring, the first of the season; also fresh smoked Salmon, just received and for sale by the box or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of

JOHN A. RENSHAW,
my3 Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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of the

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Co.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad

Is completed and running from RICHMOND, VA., to the celebrated WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, in West Virginia, 227 miles. It is being rapidly extended to the Ohio river, 200 miles further making in all 427 miles.

In its progress Westward, it penetrates and opens up to market the WONDERFUL COAL DEPOSITS OF THE KANAWHA REGION IN WEST VIRGINIA. And thus brings the superior and abundant Coals of that section into communication with the IRON ORES OF VIRGINIA AND OHIO, and the WESTERN, SOUTH WESTERN AND EASTERN MARKETS.

When completed it will connect the SUPERIOR HARBOR FACILITIES OF THE CHESAPEAKE BAY with reliable navigation on the Ohio river, and thus with the ENTIRE SYSTEM OF RAILROAD AND WATER TRANSPORTATION OF THE GREAT WEST AND SOUTHWEST.

It will make a SHORT, EASY, CHEAP and FAVORABLE ROUTE from the WEST to the SEA and will command a LARGE SHARE OF THE ENORMOUS FREIGHTS seeking transportation to the coast.

It will thus become one of the most IMPORTANT AND PROFITABLE EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINES OF RAILROAD in the country, and command a trade of immense value.

The completed portion of the Road is doing a PROFITABLE AND INCREASING BUSINESS, and is fully equal in value to the whole amount of the mortgage upon the entire Line—$15,000,000.

The loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, being a FIRST MORTGAGE UPON THE ENTIRE LINE, PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENTS, WORTH WHEN COMPLETED AT LEAST $30,000,000, is therefore one of the most substantial, conservative and reliable Railroad Loans ever offered in the market, and is peculiarly adapted to the wants of

Investors and Capitalists.

Who desire to make their investments with the most satisfactory assurance of POSITIVE AND UNDOUBTED SECURITY.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100,

and may be had COUPON or REGISTERED.

Interest Six per cent. per annum, payable MAY 1st and NOVEMBER 1st.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Price 90 AND ACCRUED INTEREST in Currency, at which price they pay nearly SEVEN PER CENT. IN GOLD on their cost.

All Government Bonds and other Securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange received in exchange, at their full market value, and Bonds sent to all parts of the country, free of Express charges.

They can be obtained by ordering direct from us or through any responsible Bank or Banker in any part of the country.

Fisk & Hatch,

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Maps, Pamphlets and full information furnished upon application in person or by mail.

S. M'CLEAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
65 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh,
Agents for the sale of these Bonds.

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JOB LOTS!

Job Lots! Job Lots!

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Hosiery! Gloves!

Extensive and choice assortments at

Prices Unknown Since 1861.

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES—a full assortment at $1.75.
COURVIORSIER'S KIDS at $1.75.
LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, at $2.00.
REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortments SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.

Large Additions to Stock

Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

Wattles & Sheafer

Have just received another invoice of elegant

Silver Plated Ware,

Which will be sold VERY LOW.
TEA SETS, ICE PITCHERS, CASTORS, BERRY DISHES, BUTTER DISHES, SOUP TUREENS, JEWEL CASES, SPOON HOLDERS, SALT SELLERS IN BOXES, NAPKINS, RINGS, &c., &c.

101 Fifth Avenue,

ABOVE SMITHFIELD STREET.

Oscar F. Lamm & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CONNELLSVILLE COKE,

DEALERS IN

Youghiogheny and Anthracite Coal

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFICE: ROOM No. 5, Gazette Building.

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FULTON & M'GANN,

Practical Plumbers,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Fifth Avenue, near High Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lead Pipe, Gum Hose, Gas Fixtures, Sinks, Bath Tubs and Wash Stands, Iron Pipe and Fittings, Ale and Beer Pumps, and Steam Cocks always on hand. Public and Private Buildings fitted up with Gas, Water and Steam Heating Apparatus. Jobbing promptly attended to.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONDAY, M

A

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Feder

NEW DRESS GOODS.

Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored Double Warp Poplins.
Colored Dress Silks, Barges and Grenadines.
Gros Grain Black Silks, at very low price.

AT 12 1-2 CENTS.

New Styles Spring Delaines.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

AT 37 1-2 CENTS.

BLACK POPLIN ALPACAS.

The best offered this season at the price.

NEW STYLES

SPRING SHAWLS,

NEW SPRING SKIRTS.

Cassimeres & Summer Pant

CLOTHS,

Wholesale and Retail,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SMITH'S

American Organs,

FOR THE

Services of Chapels and Lodges, as well as Home Recreation.

A THOROUGH COMPARISON INVITED.

Never to rest satisfied with mediocre success has been the motto of this house. And with every year's experience they expect not only to maintain their present position, but to produce instruments of greater and more varied power, thus anticipating the increasing demands of the most cultivated taste.

Instruments with Pedal-Bass and Double Mannals, for Organ Students.

ALSO, A VARIETY OF

ELEGANT PARLOR

INSTRUMENTS.

An illustrated Circular, containing full descriptions and prices, will be sent post-paid, on application.

S. D. & H. W. SMITH, Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE IN PITTSBURGH BY

John Zweidinger,

136 SMITHFIELD ST.

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THE BEST BARGAINS

OFFERED

This Season.

AT 20 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.

AT 25 CENTS.

Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings

AT EXTRA BARGAIN.

AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.

Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.

AT 20 CENTS.

Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.

AT 25 CENTS.

Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.

LADIES' AND MEN'S

MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S

COTTON STOCKINGS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT

Morganstern & Co's.

SUCCESSOR TO

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

mh22

FINE WATCHES

BAILEY & Co

12TH & CHESTNUT ST,

PHILADELPHIA.

Perfection Timers.

The reputation and experience of 40 years, warrant us in saying that our stock of Fine Timekeepers of the best European and American Makers is now the largest in the country; and we guarantee that each Watch we sell, is

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, SILVER,
AND
COUPONS
Bought at Highest Price.
PH. R. MERTZ,
BANKER,
Cor. Wood St. and 5th Ave.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. JONES'& CO.)
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
ORDERS EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 3, 1870.

The advance in gold during the last five or six days, based on the failure of the original funding bill and the excitement in France, received a check yesterday, on improved bond quotations and more reassuring news from France. The bull element in Wall street appeared to carry everything before it, but when the moderate short interest was covered there were no buyers to take the stocks or gold from the cliques and the market had to decline. Gold in particular, which was strong on Thursday last at 115¼, suddenly declined to 114⅝; recovering to 115¼, the market again became weak and unsettled. But the present low rates are not likely to prevail very long. The advance having brought out sellers of May interest, the market is likely to be forced higher as soon as the disbursements of the Treasury are no longer felt and gold can be carried under an easy money market.

Government bonds followed closely on gold and were remarkably strong yesterday, but closed with a decline of at least one per cent to-day.

There is a lively inquiry for all first class stocks, but bonds and fancy stocks are given a wide berth.

In the local money market greater ease prevails and all good paper is readily discounted at regular rates. Business is dull for the season.

Closing quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz:

Gold	114¾	Western Union	82½
Silver	112	N. Y. Central	97½
1881 Bonds	116½	Reading	101
5-20 Bonds 1862	113¾	P. Ft. W. & C	95¾
5-20 Bonds 1864	110½	Ohio & Miss	26¾
5-20 Bonds 1865	111	Mich. Southern	91¾
Consols 1865	113¾	Cleveland & P	105¼
5-20 Bonds 1867	113⅝	C. R. I. & P	91¾
5-20 Bonds 1868	113¾	Chicago & N. W	81¼
10-40	108	C. & N. W. Pref.	90¼
Adams Express	63½	Erie	24
American	40		

	Large	Small
London Exchange per pound	5,60	5,55
Paris Exchange per Franc	23	25
Berlin Exchange per Thaler	83	86
Frankfort Exchange per Florin	48	50

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1865	113⅛
U. S. 6s, 1881	116	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1867	113⅝
U. S. 5-20s 1862	113¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. 1868	113¾
U. S. 5-20 1864	110½	U. P. R. R.	87⅝
U. S. 5-20 1865	111	C. P. R. R.	92⅜
U. S. 10-40	8	Cy. Pacifics	12⅜

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, May 3, 1870.

Money firmer at 5@6 per cent. on call, but closed easy at these rates, with some exceptions at 4 per cent. Sterling steady at 9½@9⅝ per cent. Gold strong, under the influence of the Prussian Government has forbidden dealings in United States railroad bonds on the bourses of the Kingdom, upon the ground that the market is flooded with these securities, some being regarded of doubtful character. The price opened at 114¾, fell to 113⅝, advanced to 115 and closed at 114¾@115. Carrying rates 5@7 per cent. 1-32 per cent. Clearances $60,000,000.

Governments firm under well authenticated contradiction of the reports of the purpose of the Ways and Means Committee to return section 5 of the Senate funding bill.

Coupons '81, 16¾@17	Coupons '67, 113½@113¾
Coupons '62, 113¼@113	Coupons '68, 113⅝@113¾
Coupons '64, 111	Mocks, 88½@ 89
Coupons '65, 111½@111¾	Currency 6s, 127½@128
1865, new, 113½@113¾	

State bonds dull:

Missouri	92¾	New Tennessee	56½
Old Tennessee	60		

Stocks lower but closed steady.

Canton	71¾	Pittsburgh	105½
Cumberland	45	Northwestern	80⅜
W. U. Tel	82½	do. pref	92
Quicksilver	9½	Michigan Central	125
Mariposa	6⅜	Rock Island	121¾
do. pref	15¾	N. J. Central	100⅛
Adams Express	63¾	Fort Wayne	94½
Wells	17½	do. pref	77¾
American	40	Wabash	51⅜
U. S. and States	43⅜	do. pref	70
Pacific Mail	41¾	Ft. Wayne	93⅜
N. Y. Central	97½	Terre Haute	35
Hemp	93¼	do. pref	64⅜
Erie	24	Ohio & Miss	26¾
do. pref	48	C. & A	113⅜
Harlem	142	do. pref	133⅜
Reading	101½	C. C. & I. C.	19½
Lake Shore	97⅜	Hartford & Erie	5
Illinois Central	141	St. Joe.	11

Sub-Treasury balance: Gold, $76,985,611; Currency, $2,604,956; General balance, $89,412,672.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 3, 1870.

There is nothing new or important in the oil business, nothing at least worthy of special notice. The market is strong, both crude and refined, but owing to the unhealthy and unsatisfactory condition of affairs at present, there it little or nothing doing. 2nd, what is worse still, there is not much chance to do anything. Those of our refiners who bought crude when it was low, are now able to sell refined at a slight margin; but to sell refined taking the present price of crude as a basis, the manufacturer, we are assured, would actually incur a loss. Twenty-five and a quarter cents crude is worth to-day for refined, net cost, cents refined as a market price for refined to-day is whereas 1 There is another discouraging only 27 to 27½. fe. we refer to the prospective feature to notice. ve freight on the Allegheny advance in rate of and after the 9th inst. the price will be increased from 40 to 50c per bbl, which is equivalent to adding a quarter of a cent per gallon on the cost of oil delivered here. It is to be presumed that the officers of the Valley Road understand their business and fully realize the situation of affairs, but, to say the least, this advance is unfortunate, and will tend to cripple the trade, which, it is well-known, has been badly prostrated for some time past.

CRUDE.

Market is firm and prices well maintained, but the demand is only moderate, as buyers are not numerous at present quotations. Sale 2,000 bbls other this month at 12¾; seller June quoted at 12¾@12⅝; and buyer all year 14⅜ @14⅝.

REFINED.

Is firm but very quiet. Sale 1,500 bbls May reported at 27⅜. June quoted at 27⅜. June and July together, 27⅜; August to December, 28¾ bid; May to November, 29¾, bid; September, 29¾; buyer all year 30⅜@31. Antwerp remains unchanged at 59¾.

RECEIPTS (RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Penn Oil Works 160, on account Jas Wilkins; 80, on account W Hall & Co; Citizens Oil Works 80, on account A S Goldrich; Brilliant Oil Works 80, on account Lockhart, F & Co.

Total ..... 720 bbls

OIL SHIPMENTS PER A. V. R. R.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co., 200 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

W. P. Logan, 53 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

McKelvey Bros., 250 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

H. Koehler & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Mentzheimer, K. & Co., 400 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Brass & Wagner, 550 bbls ref. oil to Waring, K. & Co., Phil'a.

Citizens Oil Co., 554 bbls refined oil, to Tack Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Total ..... 1,157 bbls.

SHIPPED BY F. R. R. AND A. V. R. OIL LINE.

Oil Co., Alexander, 10,950 gallons to Rostwick, J. W. & Telford.

SHIPPED EAST BY W. P. RR.

Union Ref. Co., 300 bbls refined to Logan Bros. & Co., Phila.

Mentzer, H. & Co., 400 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Total ..... 700 bbls.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, May 3.—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and weak. No. 1 white Wabash $1.13, No 1 white Michigan $1.15, regular do $1.11, amber Michigan $1.12½ for No 3, red $1.13½, No 1 red $1.15. Corn quiet and lower at higher; No 1 white, No 2 do, yellow 95¢. Oats unchanged; No 1 $1.55, No 2 $1.50.

Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Prices were generally steady to-day, with only a limited demand for staple fabrics adapted for immediate wants. Printing cloths were held at 7@7⅛c, prints at 10@11¢, and heavy brown sheetings at 14@15½c.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, May 3, 1870.

Speculators appear to have overdone it in Chicago last week, as the spirit of speculation seems to have exhausted itself for the present. Parties who bought in at the top of the market and had no money to pay with, were obliged to sell on Saturday, Monday being the 1st day of the month, and all the grain which had been sold "seller May," was expected to be delivered on that day. Hence there were numerous sellers and few buyers, speculatively, though fresh lines of shorts were thrown out for June. The Chicago *Tribune* of Monday says:

"The most recent reports from England state that the weather is fine, and that good progress has been made with the planting. Good crops are expected. This had something to do with the further decline in wheat in our market to-day. The recent advance of 20c per bush on wheat was much greater than that warranted by the improved tone of 4d in Liverpool, and the speculative firmness is departing. It is noteworthy that the extent of the upward movement astonished even those who had engineered it, and they generally failed to profit by it, selling out long before the market touched its highest point."

ASHES—Firmer but not quotably higher. Common Soda Ash 4; refined do, 4¼; Pearls, 9 @9½; Pots, 7¾.

APPLES—The arrivals continue light, and the season is about over, and sales at $4@5 per bbl.

BUTTER—Is dull and weak, and the fact that a decline is almost certain, tends of course to restrict the demand, as dealers do not want to carry any more stock than they can possibly help—unlike whisky, it does not improve with age, particularly in warm weather. Prime to choice roll may be quoted at 30@32, and medium to good at 25@28.

BEANS—There is no improvement to note in the demand and sales continue to make in quotations, $1.50@2 per bushel.

CARBON OIL—Quiet and unchanged—23¾ @24 cts in a jobbing way for standard brands.

CORNMEAL—Is in fair demand with sales at 95@$1 per bushel, as to quality.

CRANBERRIES—Season about over and market almost host.

CEMENT—Sales of Louisville cement at $3 @3¾ per bbl.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer, but the jobbing demand, as is always the case at this season of the year, is light. Standard brands may be quoted at 25@28c.

CHEESE—Western Reserve 16; Hamburgh, 16¾@17; York State Dairy, 18; fancy, 18½.

DRIED FRUIT—Demand rather better but prices are unchanged; apples 6@7 cts; peaches, 7@8 for quarters, and 8¾@9 for halves. Sale of 100 bbls apples, good quality, to go to Chicago, at 6¾. Black berries, 20@22; pitted Cherries, 26@28; paired Peaches, 17@18.

EGGS—Continue dull and unchanged—sales at 14@15 cts. The receipts are comparatively light, but the supply, nevertheless, is fully equal to the demand.

FEATHERS—Live geese feathers are quoted at 85@90, with the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is firm with a continued steady local demand. Red winters are not quotably higher, notwithstanding the advance in wheat—there is one thing certain, flour must improve in order to pay cost, and the latter is too high for the former. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $5@5.50; from wagon, $5.25@5.50; choice to fancy extra spring wheat, $5.75@6; and $7@7¾ for fancy brands. Rye flour, $5.

GRAIN—There is a continued steady milling demand for wheat, and the market is firm and the offerings light. We recognize the sales of red at $1.18@1.20, and we heard today that a round lot, from Cincinnati, had been sold at $1.21 for May and $1.31 for June. It is but proper to remark, however, that small lots will not command the outside quotations. There is no improvement to note in the demand for oats and the market is quiet and unchanged—45@48 in first hands, buyers furnishing sacks; 46@48 cts for sacks and 48@55 for small lots in store. A very large quantity of oats that were usually brought to this market remain in the interior below, having been shipped to Cincinnati this winter and spring, and consequently, the arrivals here are not as large as they would otherwise have been. Corn, notwithstanding it is in plentiful supply, seems to be dull, and were it not for the fact that there is some inquiry for shipment, prices would be nominal. We look for it to continue to quote at 88@85 for car and 85@90 for shelled. Rye is quiet and unchanged; 90@95, cash, and $1.[illegible] in May. Barley is dull, and prices are nominally unchanged; 85@95 for good to prime spring.

HAY—The offerings at the Allegheny Diamond market were again large to-day, and with a very limited demand, prices were weak and unchanged. Sales of 100 bales at $20@28, most of the sales being within the range of $14@18.

HOMINY—Market almost bare, but there is little or no inquiry for it; $6@6.50 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 is strong at $1.30, and No. 2, at 95@98.

LIME—Is steady but unchanged. Eastern, $1.75; Cleveland, $2.25.

PROVISIONS—Firm but not quotably higher. Plain Shoulders, 13½; Sugar Cured, 14@14½; Rib Sides, 16¾; Short Rib, 17; Clear Sides, 17¾; Pigin Hams, 16½; Plain Sugar Cured, 18½@19; Canvassed Hams 18½@19; Breakfast Bacon, 17¾@18. Dried Beef, 19½@20. Mess Pork, $20¾. Lard, 15¾@15¾, in tierces, and 16 to 17 in kegs and buckets.

POTATOES—Sales of two cars Peach Blows, in bulk, at 40, and one car, sacked and delivered, at 45.

PEA NUTS—Dull; prime Tennessee still quoted at 9@10 cts.

SEEDS—The season for Clover and Timothy seed is about over. Flaxseed, $2.15 bid—a round lot would probably bring $2.20.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Cotton heavy and lower, with sales of 800 bales at 23c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts of 6,754 barrels; 50c better and in fair demand for export and home use; sales of 9,400 bbls at $4.80@5 for superfine State and western; $5.10@5.70 for extra State; $4.65@5.80 for do extra western; $5.50@6.90 for white wheat extra western; $5.30@6.25 for Round Hoop Ohio; $5.50@6 for extra St. Louis; $6.10@8.25 for good to choice do. Rye flour steady; sales 200 bbls at $4.35@5.50. Cornmeal quiet and unchanged. Whiskey is more active, with sales of 500 bbls western at $1.06@1.06⅞ for free. Wheat—receipts, 21,230 bush—is better, with a fair export and milling demand; sales of 7,800 bush at $1.10@1.18 for No. 2 spring, $1.20@1.25 for No. 1 spring, $1.20@ 1.21 for winter red, and under vesterday, $1.40 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley is more active, with sales of 12,000 bush at 92¢c. Corn—receipts, 11,000 bush; export and dull and declining, with sales of 25,000 bush at $1.04@ 1.10 for new mixed western, $1.12 for old and new mixed, and 1.12@1.13 for fair export and mill ing demand; sales of 7,800 bush at $1.10@1.18 for No. 2 spring, $1.20@1.25 for No. 1 spring, $1.20@ 1.21 for winter red, and under yesterday, $1.40 for white western. Rye quiet. Barley is more active, with sales of 12,000 bush at 92¢c. Corn—receipts, 11,000 bush; export and dull and declining, with sales of 25,000 bush at $1.04@ 1.10 for new mixed western, $1.12 for old and new mixed, and 1.12@1.13 for fair export and milling

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

Weekly Gazette.

Our Wednesday issue of the Weekly GAZETTE, is now ready and can be had at our Counting Room. The Weekly GAZETTE is a large quarto sheet containing 48 columns of reading matter. It contains the latest news up to this morning. As a general newspaper it is just the one to send to your friends. As an advertising medium to reach the farmer, mechanic and country merchant, it far excels any other in the city as it has three times the circulation of most of the other weekly journals. But few advertisements are received. For terms call at our counting room.

The Woman's Suffrage Association will meet again to-day.

Our friend, Sam. Collins, of Philadelphia, was in the city yesterday.

The elegant gates of the Allegheny Cemetery will soon be completed.

Cheap summer shoes of all kinds at W. T. Wylie's, 63 and 65 Fifth avenue.

Ph. B. Mertz, Esq., and bride, are home again, after a pleasant bridal tour.

Scarlet Fever and diptheria prevails to an alarming extent in some sections of the city.

Council Meeting.—A special meeting of Pittsburgh Councils will be held to-morrow, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Rev. W. A. Passavants' silver wedding was largely attended. The cards said: "No presents received."

The Gazette of to-morrow will contain a full account of the Woman's Rights meeting, to be held to-day.

Mrs. Barnes, an old lady, fell in a fit yesterday morning in the Allegheny market-house. She was taken home in a carriage.

Cheap! Cheap! Cheap!—The boots and shoes sold at Wylies', No. 63 and 65 Fifth avenue, are the cheapest and the best in the city.

No quorum was present at the Ladies' Executive Committee meeting of the Ladies' Monumental Association held yesterday.

Stained Glass for churches and dwellings of every description furnished promptly to order by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street.

Yesterday morning a mule at work in the Allegheny Park met with an accident—the breaking of its leg, and had to be shot.

Three Hundred and Thirty-three free perscriptions were issued from the Homœpathic Dispensary, Second avenue, during April.

New Designs.—The most elaborate and elegant designs are to be found at No. 23 Market street, at Nelson's glass staining establishment.

Richly Ornamented glass for dwellinns and public buildings furnished to order by Wm. Nelson, No. 23 Market street. New designs and beautiful patterns.

Economy is Wealth.—Therefore go to Wylies' Shoe Store, No. 63 and 65 Fifth Avenue, for your shoes and save your money. He sells the cheapest of any house in the city.

Last evening the Allegheny Park Commission held a meeting and awarded the contract for laying the foundation of the Soldiers' Monument to Messrs. Forrester & Allston for $980.

Yesterday Delia Dean was before Alderman Taylor, charged with stealing a table cloth from the residence of Martin Delaney, on Penn street. The linen was valued at four dollars and a half.

Free bath houses are needed in Pittsburgh. Last year the first bath house opened was almost free, were patronized by over thirty-one thousand people in the six weeks they were open.

Alderman Butler yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of George Hinn and other boys for throwing stones and breaking the thirty panes in the windows of Mrs. Mary Elliott's residence on Washington street.

An old blind horse, Monday night, walked over the hillside from the top of Arch street, Eleventh ward, and changed his locality into the Tenth ward. Strange to relate, the animal was not killed, only slightly bruised.

Stock Sales.—The folio ving stocks were sold last evening at the sale at the Stock Exchange Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Bank of Pittsburgh	$71 87
German Insurance Co.	$38 25

Yesterday morning, while a funeral procession was passing up Buena Vista street, Allegheny, a little boy, name unknown, ran into the middle of the street, was knocked down, run over, and cut in the head, by a wheel of a buggy. His injuries, though painful, were not dangerous.

Those of our readers living in the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, who failed to get their paper yesterday, will excuse the carrier, Mr. Flinker, who was so ill with diptheria, it was impossible for him to be on his route. He is much better last evening and hopes to be able to serve his patrons this morning.

Serious Accident.—A man named Foley, while engaged in repairing a building on Ann street, Allegheny, yesterday evening, was seriously injured by falling to the ground. His right arm was fractured, and he received several severe contusions on the head and body. Dr. F. W. Heron dressed his wounds.

Lecture Committee.—At a meeting of the Young Men's Library Association, held in their rooms last evening, the following named gentlemen were elected to serve on the Lecture Committee during the ensuing year: W. N. Howard, A. H. Ingram, Wm. Stowe, A. Radcliff, D. F. Corwin, T. B. Swearingen and Wilson King.

"It Was a Treat."—What was? Why, the very interesting and very profitable lecture of Mrs. Barclay yesterday afternoon. Ladies, do not sin against your own souls by absenting yourselves from these lectures, and thus depriving yourselves of the knowledge which may gain, the benefits of which may be the happiness of a life time.

We congratulate our neighbors in Allegheny. They are to have a real enjoyment on Monday evening, May 9th, at Excelsior Hall, that building lately occupied by Franks, (now at the St. Clair Hotel,) having kindly consented to give one of his great free lectures. Tickets free at the counting room of this drug store, and at Snodgrass' drug store, Allegheny.

Gratifying Announcement.—The public generally, and housekeepers in particular, especially those in want of a Looking-glass, will be both gratified and benefitted to know that T. H. Chapman, wholesale jobber in Lookingglasses, has opened a full line of glasses at retail, and will sell them at from twenty-five to thirty per cent. less than any other house in the city, at No. 43 Market street, two doors below Third avenue.

The *Dispatch* proposes to issue a Sunday number on and after the 15th inst. In the prospectus the publishers say that O'Neill & Book promise that "it will be printed from clear new type, on fine white paper, and nothing that will be of interest to the reader can be suggest or that money can command, will be wanting to render it one of the most entertaining, instructive and interesting family papers in the United States."

Accident at Woods Run.—On Monday night Thomas McNaley had his leg seriously crushed while getting off the accommodation train on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, while the train was in motion. He slighted in such a manner that the steps of the following car struck him, and he was removed to the hotel near the Station, and Drs. James Buchanan and E. N. Ribs summoned, who found it necessary to amputate his leg, which they speedily succeeded in doing.

Obituary.—We are pained to announce the death of Mr. James Hamilton, which occurred last evening at his residence on Second avenue, from neuralgia. The deceased was a native of Scotland, and was for many years one of our active dry goods dealers, retiring from business some two years ago on a large fortune acquired through his own exertions. He was unmarried, and one of the oldest Free Masons attached to Franklin Lodge and during life occupied many high and responsible positions in that order.

Will Arrive To-Day.—We mentioned a few days ago that W. G. Duncan, jeweler, 56 Fifth avenue, had ordered, while East, about fifty of the United States Watch Company's movements, to be made especially for him. We were informed by him yesterday that a portion of them would arrive to-day. The order embraced some of the finest class of movements, full jeweled with chronometer balance and all the extra adjustments. These watches he had gotten up by the company especially for his retail trade, and in the best manner possible. They will be sold at a very small margin on the manufacturer's price, which can be discovered by all who call to see them. Don't forget the number, 56 Fifth avenue' opposite Masonic Hall.

"For 'tis the Dress that Makes the Man."

We were impelled to the belief of the above maxim on seeing one of our friends, who a short time before had donned a new suit, turn up in the latest style of that inimitable clothier, P. McArdle, of 93½ Smithfield street. Throw off that old, faded, unfitting garment you carry on your shoulders, and which you call a coat, and go to Mr. McArdle's number and get a fit what is a fit. You can pursue your business avocations with more vigor and profit. You will be better pleased with yourself, and please your friends better by being fitted, as he fitted the friend to whom we refer.

He has an elegant assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings, which he can get up in the latest style and with the best workmanship. Please give him a call. *He* will be pleased and you will be pleased.

Fighting the Battles O'er Again.

Major E. A. Duncan, "Serious Wilkins," who has been giving entertainments throughout the country under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic, and whose advent among "comrades" in the city we noted a few days ago, has been holding forth at New Brighton, with excellent success, as a correspondent informs us. The programme of the entertainment comprised many exquisite gems, but "Shell Anna, or Born on the Battle Field," an incident of the battle of Jonesboro, and "The Old Soldier's Record," epic poems, of which Major Duncan is the author, elicited the liveliest satisfaction. Sherman's march through the South was also fought over with fine effect. We are glad to note that on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week May 5th, will appear at the Market Hall, Birmingham, under arrangements made by Post 151 G. A. R. of that place, when a rare treat will be offered. He was in the service in the south-west, participated in the war scenes and incidents which he so vividly describes, including the march "from Atlanta to the Sea," and this experience adds greatly to the success of his mission in behalf of the widows and orphans of the patriot dead.

ALLEGHENY PRESBYTERY.

Meeting of the Presbytery of Allegheny of the U. P. Church—The Breach of Promise Case—Report of the Investigating Committee—Minority Report—Action of the Presbytery—Charged with Breach of Promise—Special Meeting of Presbytery Monday, the 16th inst., at which Time the Case will be Tried.

The Allegheny Presbytery of the United Presbyterian Church met pursuant to adjournment, at ten o'clock, yesterday (Tuesday) morning, May 3d, in the Second U. P. Church, Sandusky street, Allegheny, and was opened with prayer by the Moderator, Rev. Mr. Wallace, after which the roll of members was called and the minutes of the preceding meeting, held at Beaver, were read and approved.

The first business taken up was the presentation of a call from the U. P. Congregation at Monmouth, Illinois, to Rev. J. P. Barnes, of this Presbytery, and pastor of Glade Mills and West Union churches.

On motion the call was presented and accepted,

On motion the rules were suspended in order to receive the report of the Committee appointed to investigate the rumors and charges affecting the character of Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D.

Rev. Mr. Sturgeon said the case had created considerable curiosity from persons outside of the Presbytery as was evident from the number present. He was not informed as to what the report contained, as he had made no inquiry but no matter what its contents were he thought it would be wrong for this body should be heard by Presbytery before it was spread broad cast to the public, and he would therefore move that Presbytery sit with closed doors to receive the report, so that the matter might be given to the public officially.

Dr. Pressly hoped that the motion would not be adopted. There was nothing in the case to doubt about the matter, he would put the motion.

The report was then accepted and the Committee discharged.

The question whether the Committee had fully discharged the duties of their appointment was also raised.

Dr. Pressly said the committee was appointed simply to inquire what foundation there was for the rumors affecting the character of Rev. Mr. Clark, and this inquiry had been done by examining persons and papers presented to them. The question before Presbytery was simply what was to be done in view of the facts submitted to Presbytery.

The Moderator announced that the report was before Presbytery for consideration, and that he was ready to receive a motion.

Dr. Pressly said it seemed to him that to all parties concerned the sooner the matter was disposed of the better it would be, provided that due time was given and a proper understanding obtained of what was being done. It appeared that it was a well established fact that there was a matrimonial engagement, and that it was admitted that there was a departure on the part of one of the parties interested for reasons satisfactory to himself. The question would naturally arise "are those reasons sufficient to justify the departure?" He thought it would be proper to hear from Dr. Clark, and he would like to know whether it was his pleasure to go on with the investigation or whether he desired time to prepare for trial.

Dr. McLean thought that however desirable such a course as that suggested by Dr. Pressly might be, it would hardly be proper for Dr. Clark to pursue it at this time. After the Presbytery had taken action, Dr. Clark would then feel free to say what he had to say, and not till then. If Presbytery saw proper to lay a charge against him, it would be time enough to ask him the questions suggested.

Dr. Pressly—What course do you suggest, then?

Dr. McLean replied that he had no special suggestions to make. Presbytery, he thought, should appoint a committee to report charges, but he hoped his name would not be included.

Dr. Clark said there seemed to be an intense anxiety in certain directions to elicit a statement from his side. He understood all the circumstances perfectly, and could assure Presbytery that there were two sides to the case. He thought it best, however, to refer the matter to him to present his facts and make his defense before any indictment had been prepared against him. It seemed as if the Presbytery was not quite prepared for action, and he thought it would be better to postpone it. If it was thought that the matter could be disposed of without the formality of a trial, let it be so; but if the charges should be considered of such a character as to demand a trial, then let the trial be proceeded with. He thought, however, that nothing should be done rashly.

Dr. Pressly said Dr. Clark had misconstrued his remarks, and disclaimed any desire to exert any admissions from him.

Dr. Clark, in reply, said he had so understood the remarks, but if he was mistaken he would apologize.

Dr. Guthrie then moved that the further consideration of the matter be postponed until two weeks, this adjourn.ment.

A Presbyter moved that a committee be appointed to report charges and specifications against Dr. Clark at the time agreed upon above.

Rev. Mr. Barnes moved to amend by naming Drs. McLean, Pressly and Guthrie as the committee.

Dr. McLean hoped that his name would be omitted from that committee.

Rev. Mr. Barnes then moved to substitute the name of Dr. A. D. Clark for that of Mr. McLean.

Mr. Clark objected, and hoped that the committee as originally named would be appointed.

A vote was taken on Mr. Barnes' motion to substitute Dr. Clark, and was decided in the negative.

After some further dissussion the question recurred on Mr. Barnes amendment to appoint Drs. McLean, Pressly and Guthrie, which was adopted and the committee as follows:

Presbytery then took up the overture on Psalmody, which had been postponed at the last meeting, which occupied the remainder of the morning session.

Adjourned till two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Presbytery convened at two o'clock, and Dr. McLean, chairman of committee appointed to present charges and specifications upon which Presbytery should proceed to try Dr. Clark, submitted the following:

THE REPORT.

Your Committee beg leave to report:

Your Committee of Investigation have reported that a marriage engagement existed between Rev. Dr. Clark and Miss Hawkes, and has been broken off by Dr. Clark, and that he admits that his reasons for so doing were then and still are satisfactory to himself. This so simplifies the matter as to exclude from all investigation before us, the question of fact about the engagement and seems to leave nothing for consideration except whether the reasons for his conduct are such as ought to justify or condemn his refusal to consummate the engagement. We therefore do not recommend the proposition of a libel against Rev. J. B. Clark, but do recommend:

1st. That Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., be placed on trial for breach of promise to marry Miss Lillie Hawkes, of Allegheny city.

2nd. That ——— be appointed a Committee to prosecute the charge before Presbytery.

By order of the Committee.

D. H. A. McLEAN, Chairman.

Dr. McLean in presenting the report said that the Committee did not think there was anything in the report of the Committee of Investigation which had been referred to them to warrant them in finding a libel, but for the benefit of the cause of religion and the parties interested the matter should be investigated by Presbytery, and in order that this might be done the Committee have reported as above.

Dr. Pressley thought the matter one which perhaps came under the rule providing for exceptional cases and for that reason the Committee thought it best not to put the case in the form of a libel.

After some further discussion a vote was taken on the first resolution, which was adopted.

The second resolution was adopted without discussion.

The preamble was then adopted.

The Moderater stated that it was now necessary that a committee be appointed to conduct the prosecution, and asked that the committee be appointed by the Presbytery.

Dr. Guthrie suggested the name of Rev. S. C. Steel, as one of the prosecuting committee.

Mr. Steel thought that there had already been more committees appointed than was necessary. Two committees had been appointed and reported, and Presbytery knew as much about the matter as they did when it was first presented to their notice and no more. As the matter now stood he could not know for what he was prosecuting Dr. Clark, and he would respectfully, but positively decline to serve on the prosecuting committee.

Dr. McLean thought it was necessary to appoint at least two men to conduct the prosecution, as one man did not in his estimation constitute a committee.

Moderator—If there are no further suggestions or nominations, the Chair will have to appoint the committee.

Mr. Steel—I hope, Mr. Moderator, you will not appoint me. Scarcely a year has elapsed since I was appointed on a committee to defend this Presbytery before the Synod, and it was a severe task. There are other older and more experienced members of this body, from whom to make the appointment.

Rev. Samuel Patterson suggested the name of Rev. J. C. Wilson, who had served on the Committee of Investigation as one of the Prosecuting Committee.

Mr. Wilson thought it would be both unjust and ungenerous on the part of Presbytery to impose this duty on him. He had served on one committee and discharged his duty to the best of his ability, and so far as he was concerned, had had enough of it. In fact he would not have anything more to do with the matter. He hoped that Presbytery would not put him in a position to compel him to peremptorily refuse to act, which he would most certainly do if appointed.

Mr. Patterson then nominated Dr. McLean instead of Mr. Wilson.

Dr. McLean said he would respectfully but most positively decline serving on the committee. He was judicially excluded from serving. He had been spoken to by Dr. Clark and requested to conduct the case, but had promised to do so. He did not intend to say anything about this matter, but had been compelled to do so. He thought he had given sufficient intimation to Presbytery at different times during the day, but it did not appear to be understood.

The name of Dr. A. D. Clark was suggested, and that gentleman also declined the honor.

The Moderator announced that the nominations were brothers Wilson, Steel and Guthrie.

Mr. Witherspoon hoped that the names of brother Wilson and Steel would be withdrawn. They had both given good and sufficient reasons why they should not serve on the committee.

Dr. Pressly suggested the name of Mr. Witherspoon.

Mr. Witherspoon said he had the same objections to urge against serving that had been given by Drs. Pressly and Clark, and he would to substitute the names of Revs. Timmons and Sturgeon, for those previously suggested.

Mr. Timmons had various reasons for not serving on the Committee. He had done something in the committee business since he had been a member of this Presbytery, and he had sometimes been accused of doing too much, that is, exceeding his authority. That did not appear to be the case in this instance, however, as two committees had been appointed and neither of them had done enough. So far as he was competent in the matter, he would, now stood, there was nothing for a Prosecuting Committee to do. The preamble to the report presented by Dr. McLean, admitted the fact, and as the case now stood, "the facts were admitted and the law denied," or the facts having been admitted it only remained for Dr. Clark to justify his conduct before the Presbytery, if he could. There was no issue now to be tried, consequently nothing upon which to go to trial.

The question recurred on the motion to appoint Revs. Timmons and Sturgeon on the Committee, which motion was adopted.

Moderator—What further action will Presbytery take in this matter?

Mr. McLean—The course is plain now, I think, Mr. Moderator. Our rules require that the accused shall have time to prepare for defense. It only remains now to appoint a day for trial. Ten days would be sufficient time, and the day could be fixed at any date after that time.

Mr. Steel—I cannot see how the prosecution are to proceed in this case as the matter now stands. Unless the committee will prosecute, Presbytery some charge against Dr. Clark, to which he could enter a plan of guilty or not guilty; there will be nothing to be tried and nothing for Presbytery to determine.

Mr. Timmons—To what committee do you refer? If the prosecuting committee, as stated, I can inform you now that I shall not trouble myself preparing charges or hunting up evidence to be adduced before the Presbytery. As former committees, and I say this now, in order that it may not be said, if the prosecution fails, that the committee did not their duty.

Mr. Barnes—The shape this matter assumes really does look as if Dr. Clark's counsel had been on the Committee as the case is so arranged that Presbytery could do nothing.

Mr. Timmons—I cannot see the propriety of appointing any more Committees on this matter to go out of Presbytery and report a report, leaving the matter just where it stood at the beginning. The position the case now stood in was a peculiar one. All that was necessary to be done was to appoint a day and allow Dr. Clark to come in and justify his action, conduct and charges. The report presented by Dr. McLean the fact was admitted it and only remained for Presbytery to hear Dr. Clark's reasons for breaking the engagement and then pass upon them.

Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator, Dr. Clark has admitted nothing to this Presbytery. We have no proof of a promise of marriage, or of an engagement. Nor no proof of the breach of promise.

Mr. Barnes—We have the report of the Committee and Dr. Clark's admissions to them, and if necessary the same facts elicited before the Committee can be produced in Presbytery, I presume, if this is the case. Presbytery knows that the best way would be for Dr. Clark to lead off in the matter and justify his action before the Presbytery.

Mr. Patterson—It would be asking too much, Mr. Moderator, of Mr. Clark to ask him to lead off against his own innocence when his guilt was proven. Let the witness be brought before the Presbytery who had to pass on the case.

Dr. McLean—I repeat Mr. Moderator, that the course to be pursued is a plain one. There now remains for Presbytery to appoint a day for the trial. And I will state here that we do not admit anything, but will require the whole matter to be proved. Dr. Clark sees fit he may probably admit the engagement, but that will only be lessening the labors of the prosecution.

Dr. Reed moved that Tuesday, the 17th instant, be fixed as the day of trial.

Mr. Patterson moved to amend, by fixing Monday, the 16th.

Dr. Guthrie thought if the matter could be adjusted without a trial, it would perhaps be better for all parties, but if not, the sooner it was determined the better for all concerned.

The amendment of Mr. Patterson was then adopted, and Monday, the 16th inst., fixed for trying the case.

On motion, it was resolved to meet in the United Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Mr. Barnes, the Clerk was directed to furnish the parties with blanks for the citation of witnesses and any documentary evidence they might require.

Dr. Clark—Mr. Moderator, I do not intend to open my mouth in this matter, but will submit the case to Presbytery to do as they think proper with it. I have nothing to say. Dr. McLean and Rev. D. W. Collins be recognized as my counsel in the case.

On motion the request was granted.

Mr. Timmons—I want Presbytery to understand that I am not going to trouble myself in hunting up evidence to prosecute this case.

Moderator—Understandings are not binding in this body. It is the resolution that binds.

Mr. Sturgeon—Mr. Moderator, I ask that the Clerk be directed to cite witnesses and procure such evidence as may be directed by the Committee for the prosecution of this case.

Moderator—It is his duty to do so.

Mr. Patterson thought for the sake of Presbytery, the Committee should prosecute the case with all the power and vigor they possessed. If they should come unprepared it would be said that the Presbytery did not do its duty in the matter, and an acquittal would be of no benefit to the accused.

The Presbytery then took up unfinished business, but nothing further of public interest transpired.

Building Inspector's Report.

The following is the report of Mr. Reed, Building Inspector, of the number of permits for buildings granted during the month of April, to whom granted and the amount of revenue derived therefrom. The report, as will be seen, exceeds largely that of any previous month, both in the number of permits granted and the amount of revenue derived therefrom. Twenty-eight eighteen permits were granted, as follows:

To whom Granted.	Fees Collected.	To whom Granted.	Fees Collected.
Reynolds & Mc-Mahon	$ 5 00	Keebler & White, Hamil Miner	15 00 / 3 00
McKnight & Auger	3 00	Gunnell & Clark	3 00
Aben & Raab	3 00	John Hoffer	3 00
Samuel Scott	3 00	Thomas Rourke	10 00
James Hughes	3 00	J. Todd	3 00
James Walz	10 00	N. Schneider	11 00
James Reed	3 00	Lew. Rosenmund	3 00
H. Flowers	5 00	M. Biggerstaff	3 00
Seigford Lihman	5 00	J. Wainright	3 00
Thos. Schulters	3 00	Francis Tinker	3 00
John A. Strain	3 00	Wm. Buchanan	3 00
Robert Fife	3 00	H. J. Lynch	3 00
L. J. Shaltenbrand & Co.	13 00	Mr. Kelley	3 00
F. & W. Armstrong	6 00	John Reinhouf	3 00
Fred. Sitter	3 00	F. Goodendouf	3 00
A. Waldschmidt	3 00	Martin Valk	3 00
Robt. Thompson	5 00	J. B. & G. B. Chalfant	5 00
Smith Crisswell		J. Caughlin	5 00
& Co.	14 00	Jno. Wilhelm	3 00
Jacob Zahniser	25 00	Thos. Ing	3 00
John Daum	9 00	W. Boyd & Son	7 50
John Marks	3 00	McKee & Douglas	3 00
L. J. Shaltenbrand	6 00	Conrad Yeagre	3 00
Martin Pfister	5 00	John Burke	5 00
Wm. Ferguson	3 00	Wm. Burgess	3 00
H. W. Cunotte	10 00	August Shower	3 00
Wm. Douglass	3 00	John Beecher	5 50
Jackson Kerr	3 00	Henry Hunter	3 00
G. Elliott	3 00	Dennis M'Mullin	3 00
John C. Wall	3 00	Chester & Co.	3 00
Thos. Hamell	3 00	Wm. Moorehead	3 00
Margaret Potts	5 00	W. H. Martin	3 00
Kohne & Meyer	3 00	Adam Challer	3 00
Christ Beese	3 00	Jno. Hamilton	3 00
Wm. Stroup	5 00	M. Stewart	3 00
Pierce Sinnott	3 00	Jno. Furst	3 00
Hanlon & Ripper	5 00	Samuel Brown	3 00
Jno. Knoll	5 00	F. W. Smith	3 00
Patrick Labez	3 00	Francis Griffin	3 00
C. W. Nordsiek	3 00	Adam Groover	3 00
S. Martin	3 00	Wm. J. Sterling	3 00
Wm. Sprague	3 00	J. O'Donnell & Co.	3 00
Wm. Stroud	6 00	Geo. Zugler	3 00
Jno. Duncan	3 00	Jno. Davidson	3 00
Evans & M'Caus'd	3 00	Geo. Griser	6 00
Henry Clure	3 00	F. D. Geist	6 50
Henry Stonhorst	3 00	Wm. Davidson	3 00
Jno. Fritz	10 00	Jno. L. Brown	6 00
Robt. Arthurs	15 00		
Wm. Frank	8 00	Total	$514 50

Creditable Exhibit.

We direct the attention of our readers to the statement of the Real Estate Savings Bank which appears in another column. This trustworthy and well managed institution is making rapid headway in public confidence, and its depositors are becoming much more numerous while the deposits are correspondingly heavier. During the past six months the financial prosperity has been marked and encouraging, and the bank promises to become one of our best patronized, as it is one of our most staunchest and most reliable depositories for savings. The business is well and carefully conducted, and liberal dealing towards depositors has been a leading feature. The office is in the Treasurer, Mr. S. S. Carrier, is at No. 63 Fourth avenue. Interest of six per cent., payable or compounded semi-annually, is allowed on all deposits. The Bank is open daily between 9 and 3 o'clock, and on Saturday evenings from 7 to 9 o'clock.

Embossed Glass for doors and transoms. The finest work in the country is to be seen at Wm. Nelson's Establishment, No. 23 Market street.

SANITARY.

At Last—Meeting of the Board of Health—Official Reports—Meat Inspection—A Facetious Document—The New Registration Pleasant Reading.

The third attempt was successful; the Board of Health met yesterday afternoon. Four o'clock was the appointed hour. Coming in small squads and singly, at half-past four there were present Messrs. Houe, Albeitz, Hays, King, and President Gross. President Gross occupied the chair, and Mr. Albeitz officiated as Secretary.

The minutes were read and approved.

HEALTH OFFICER'S REPORTS.

The reports of the Health Officers were presented.

Health Officer Crosby Gray reported thirty-three nuisances abated, seventy permits granted, $56 received, and $18.00 expended during the month.

Assistant Health Officer McFadden reported 102 notices served, 26 nuisances removed, 42 abated, and 1 suit entered.

The Meat Inspector presented the following report:

GENTLEMEN—The number of shops visited and inspected during the month of April was the same as in March.

CONSIGNED TO WATERY GRAVES.

April 11th, seized at the Diamond market one barrel of corned beef, as being unfit for use. Which was thrown into the Allegheny river; also some poultry belonging to hucksters. I condemned them as being in a state of decomposition. They were also consigned to the Allegheny river.

Seized at the shop of Lewis Boyer, Penn street, almost a whole beef which was diseased and totally unfit for use; I condemned the same and ordered it to be thrown into the Allegheny river. The offender was arrested and taken before Deputy Mayor Cartwright for a hearing, and plead guilty and asked the

"LENIENCY OF HIS HONOR."

And promised never to engage in such traffic again, whereupon he was fined ten dollars and costs.

I condemned three calves belonging to farmers, and compelled them to take them home and keep them until they were fit for market.

In the cases of Edward Lacher and Frederick Frankenbatch, the butchers who dressed

"THE DEAD COW,"

As mentioned in my last monthly report, they have not yet been found, but I feel satisfied they have retired from the butchering business in disgust.

I find that on the arrival of stock from the west at the Union Stock Yards at East Liberty, that their healthy condition is better than has been known for some time. Upon examination of the books of Mr. Edward Smith, the gentlemanly agent of Samuel W. Allerton & Co., I find that out of

"FIVE THOUSAND HOGS"

which has arrived within a few days only eight were dead, and that caused by suffocation. Cattle and other stock are generally good and in a healthy condition.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN C. LINDSAY.

PITTSBURGH, April 30, 1870.

Mr. Lindsay requested the publication of his report in full. Reporters are accordingly waiting. That's a part of the profession. It is given *verbatim* above, exclusive of the smiles with which the reading of its "facetious" points was attended.

The reports were all accepted and filed.

THE NIGHT SOILERS.

Mr. Hays reported verbally from the Sanitary Committee, stating that Messrs. Shandorff & Co., who had applied for license as night soilers, had procured the necessary blanks, etc., and implements, and were ready on the trade, and that by instructions health officer Gray had granted them license for one month, pending the time law to them and the penalty for its violation.

The report was accepted.

THE NEW REGISTRATION.

Health Officer Gray presented a certified copy of the following act, in relation to registry of marriages, births and deaths:

An act supplementary to an act to establish a Board of Health, and to regulate a part of Pittsburgh from the introduction of pestilential and contagious diseases.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted, &c., That the Board of Health shall furnish separate books, in which shall be registered, in the manner hereinafter provided, all returns made to said Board of the marriages which may be contracted, and of the births and deaths which may occur in the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of clergymen of all denominations, of clerks or keepers of the records of all churches and religious societies, and of every magistrate and of the clerk or keeper of the records of all registers, and of every person who may perform a marriage hereafter be solemnized or contracted to make a faithful return quarterly to the Board of Health of every three months to the health officer in the form of a certificate, which shall set forth the full name in each couple contracting, the full name of the husband, his occupation, the place of his birth, his residence and age, the date of marriage, and if a widower, the name of his late wife, said marriage, and her age, the color of the parties, and the place where and the name of the clergyman or magistrate by whom the marriage ceremony was performed.

SEC. 7. That in case any clergyman, magistrate, justice, alderman, constable, coroner, midwife, sexton, clerk or any other person as aforesaid shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by the same, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for the use of the Board of Health, which sum or sums shall be recoverable as debts of like amount, and on non-payment shall be sued for in the *magisterial* court by any other place of residence, it shall be their duty to notify the health officer of the fact within thirty days after such removal, and in case the persons removing shall cease to act in such official capacity as makes them subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That whenever any person shall die in the city of Pittsburgh, it shall be the duty of the physician who attended during his or her last sickness, or if there was no physician who did attend at the time of the death refuses or neglects to furnish such certificate, it shall be the duty of the undertaker of the Board of Health, upon being notified thereof, to make the necessary examination in such cases, and to make a certificate of death, as aforesaid. *Provided*, It be not a case requiring the attendance of the Coroner.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of every undertaker or other person before removing any corpse for burial within the city or elsewhere to obtain from the Board of Health a permit so to do, which shall be granted by said Board, but before obtaining such permit he shall deposit in the office of the Board of Health a physician's or Coroners certificate together with his own certificate, setting forth as near as can be ascertained the birth place and birth party, ward, number and street of late residence in the city, time of residence therein, place of previous residence, duration of last illness and the place and date of intended interment, which certificate shall be signed by the undertaker as well as the physician or surgeon in attendance at the time of death, and no sexton or other person shall assist in or assent to or allow any such interment, or aid at such, without preparing any grave or place of deposit for any such body for which such permit has not been given and returned to the sexton, and it shall be the duty of any sexton or other person who shall receive any such permit to preserve and return the same to the Board of Health on or before the first Monday succeeding each interment.

SEC. 5. That every person practising midwifery in the city aforesaid shall, in those charge or superintendence a birth shall hereafter take place, shall keep a true and exact register of such birth, and shall enter the same on a blank schedule to be furnished by the Board of Health. This schedule shall contain a list of the births which have occurred under his or her care during the month, and shall set forth as far as the same can be ascertained the full name of each child, (if any name shall have been conferred,) its sex, color, the full name and occupation of its parent or parents, the day and place of its birth, and the said schedule shall be delivered duly signed by the practitioner in the form of a certificate on the first day of each and every month to the health officer or to such other person as the Board shall appoint.

SEC. 12. That it shall be the duty of every clergyman and every magistrate, and of the clerk or keeper of the records of all religious societies, and of every other person by or before whom any marriage may hereafter be solemnized or contracted to make a faithful return quarterly to the Board of Health of every three months to the health officer in the form of a certificate, which shall set forth the full name in each couple contracting, the full name of the husband, his occupation, the place of his birth, his residence and age, the date of marriage, the name of his late wife, if a widower, said marriage, and her age, the color of the parties, and the place where and the name of the clergyman or magistrate by whom the marriage ceremony was performed.

SEC. 7. That in case any clergyman, magistrate, justice, alderman, constable, coroner, midwife, sexton, clerk or any other person as aforesaid shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or refuse or neglect to perform any of the duties required by the same, he, she or they shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of not less than five nor more than twenty dollars for the use of the Board of Health, which sum or sums shall be recoverable as debts of like amount, and on non-payment shall be sued for in the *magisterial* court by any other place of residence, it shall be their duty to notify the health officer of the fact within thirty days after such removal, and in case the persons removing shall cease to act in such official capacity as makes them subject to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That whenever any person shall die in the city of Pittsburgh, it shall be the duty of the physician who attended during his or her last sickness, or if there was no physician who did attend at the time of the death refuses or neglects to furnish such certificate, it shall be the duty of the undertaker of the Board of Health, upon being notified thereof, to make the necessary examination in such cases, and to make a certificate of death, as aforesaid. *Provided*, It be not a case requiring the attendance of the Coroner.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of every undertaker or other person before removing any corpse for burial within the city or elsewhere to obtain from the Board of Health a permit so to do, which shall be granted by said Board, but before obtaining such permit he shall deposit in the office of the Board of Health a physician's or Coroners certificate together with his own certificate, setting forth as near as can be ascertained the birth place and birth party, ward, number and street of late residence in the city, time of residence therein, place of previous residence, duration of last illness and the place and date of intended interment, which certificate shall be signed by the undertaker as well as the physician or surgeon in attendance at the time of death, and no sexton or other person shall assist in or assent to or allow any such interment, or aid at such, without preparing any grave or place of deposit for any such body for which such permit has not been given and returned to the sexton, and it shall be the duty of any sexton or other person who shall receive any such permit to preserve and return the same to the Board of Health on or before the first Monday succeeding each interment.

SEC. 5. That every person practising midwifery in the city aforesaid shall, in those charge or superintendence a birth shall hereafter take place, shall keep a true and exact register of such birth, and shall enter the same on a blank schedule to be furnished by the Board of Health. This schedule shall contain a list of the births which have occurred under his or her care during the month, and shall set forth as far as the same can be ascertained the full name of each child, (if any name shall have been conferred,) its sex, color, the full name and occupation of its parent or parents, the day and place of its birth, and the said schedule shall be delivered duly signed by the practitioner in the form of a certificate on the first day of each and every month to the health officer or to such other person as the Board shall appoint.

SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of the clerk of each Board of Health shall furnish separate books, in which shall be registered, in the manner hereinafter provided, all returns made to said Board of the marriages which may be contracted, and of the births and deaths which may occur in the city of Pittsburgh.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of clergymen of all denominations, of clerks or keepers of the records of all churches and religious societies, and of every magistrate and of the clerk or keeper of the records of all registers, and of every person who may perform a marriage hereafter be solemnized or contracted to make a faithful return quarterly to the Board of Health of every three months to the health officer in the form of a certificate, which shall set forth the full name in each couple contracting, the full name of the husband, his occupation, the place of his birth, his residence and age, the date of marriage, the name of his late wife, if a widower, said marriage, and her age, the color of the parties, and the place where and the name of the clergyman or magistrate by whom the marriage ceremony was performed.

Mr. Stevenson, of the Board of Health, has been appointed Deputy Health Officer for the Twenty-fifth ward, Allegheny.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Regular Meeting—P. V. & C. Railway Manor Street Route Adopted—Finances—Revenue Collections.

Birmingham Council held a regular monthly meeting in the Council Chamber yesterday (Tuesday) evening, May 3, 1870.

Members present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Duncan, Oliver, Schwarm, Voegley, Redman-Schneider and Burgess Aughenbaugh, who presided.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Atterbury, from a special committee, made a verbal report concerning the route of the Pittsburgh, Virginia & Charleston Railroad through the borough. The committee, of which he was a member, had examined both routes (the Manor street, and the Mary and Breed